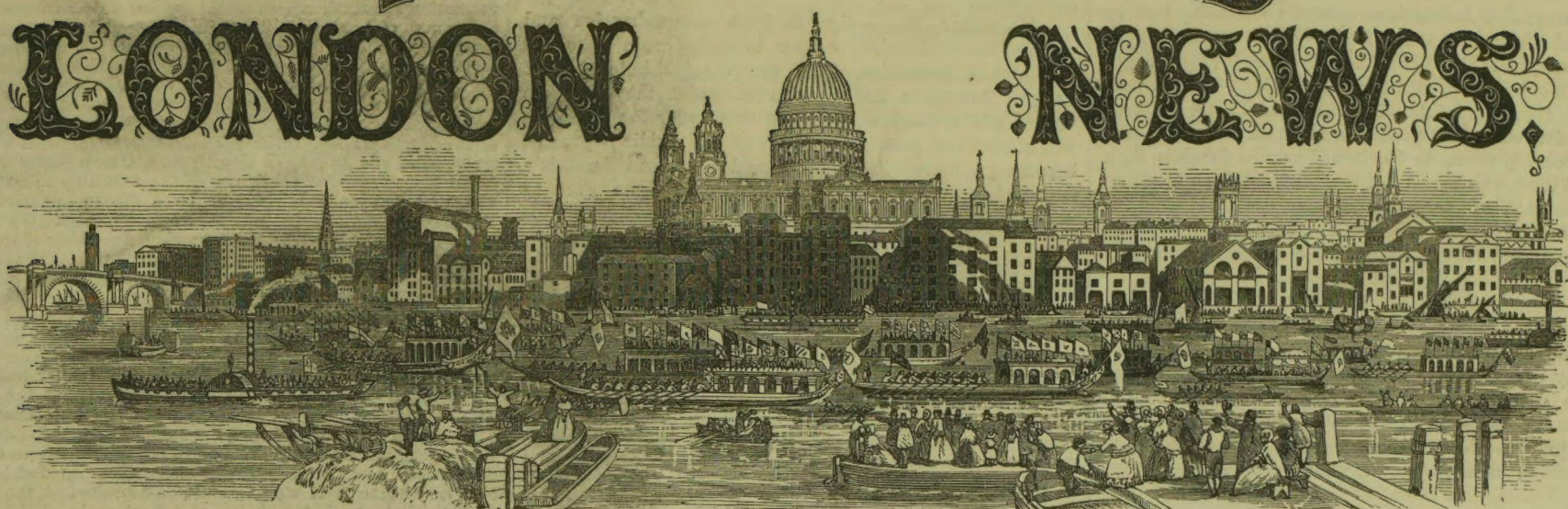


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

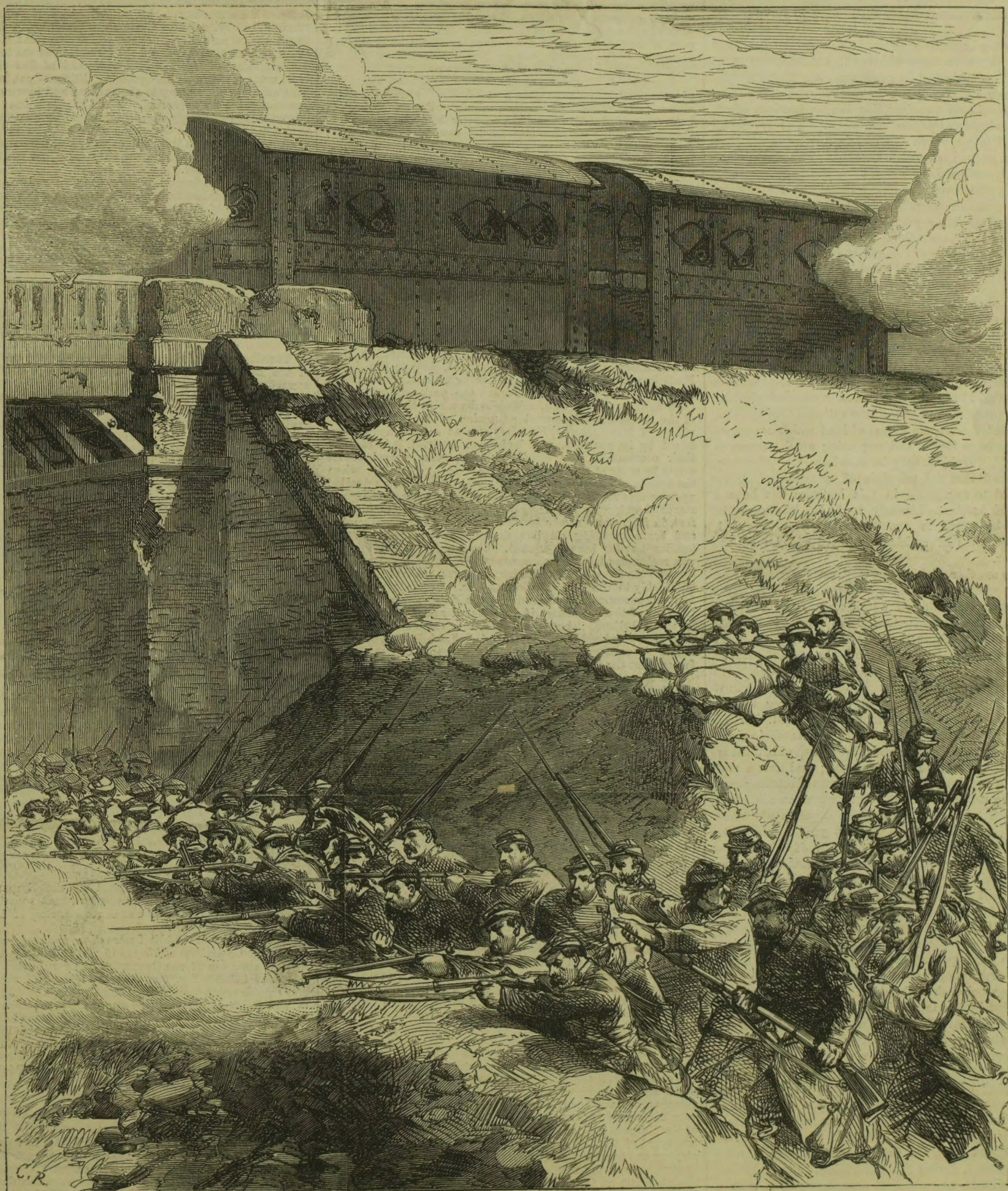


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THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: ARMOUR-PLATED LOCOMOTIVE BATTERY

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition, opened on Monday last by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, differs greatly in character from the Great Exhibition of 1851, although it aims more directly at the purpose which at that time filled the thoughts of the late lamented Prince Consort. It is the first of an intended annual series. Attractive as it will probably prove to be, it will assume far less than either of those which preceded it the aspect of an immense bazaar, or what our American cousins described as "the world's fair." Experience has taught those who have taken the lead in organising these international comparisons of industrial art that it is possible, by aiming at too much at once, to miss the chief object sought to be realised. Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Address they presented to the Prince of Wales say that the tendency of preceding exhibitions had been "to encourage undue increase in their size." The public, undoubtedly, had come to be of that opinion. Too great a space, too bewildering a variety, too indiscriminate an assortment of objects—these characteristics had gone far towards wearying the mind and offending the taste of nearly all classes. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was a novelty, and it more than answered its purpose in giving a powerful impulse to art-industry, and in reforming the people's ideas of grace and beauty in form, colour, texture, proportion, and the like. But when the novelty had worn off, the discovery was made that a repetition of the errors which were associated with it must be sedulously avoided if international exhibitions were to serve a high purpose.

This year's International Exhibition is characterised by two or three features which will render it far more instructive than either of its predecessors. For example, there has been a thorough winnowing of the chaff from the wheat previously to submitting the productions of art and of art-industry to public inspection. The system of juries and of prizes, which obtained in former exhibitions, has been abandoned as unsatisfactory. The work which was formerly assigned to juries after the commencement of the display has been done beforehand, by a committee of selection; and the reward given to successful competition has been simply a permission to exhibit within the building at South Kensington. The arrangement strikes us as much more likely to further the end aimed at by such exhibitions than could have been arrived at by the old method. It resembles that employed by the Royal Academy in their annual display of pictures and statuary. They refuse, or are supposed to refuse, to have the space at their disposal cumbered by works of no merit, and the admission of any picture into their annual exhibition is usually taken as fair evidence that it is worth more or less attention and study. There were persons who somewhat ill-naturedly said of both the first and the second gigantic buildings appropriated to these international displays, that they resembled those waste pieces of land which are sometimes seen in large towns, and respecting which announcement is made, "Rubbish may be shot here." Of course, it is presumed that the principle of selection which has been resorted to as a guide in this instance has been a fair one, and has been honestly applied. We hope the result will be found to answer the purpose intended, and that the class of articles exhibited will be of the highest order.

There is another change from former arrangements which will probably assist those who really wish to make the International Exhibition a fair measure of progress. There will be no classification on the plan of different nationalities, but solely in the assortment of goods, come from what quarter they may; and the departments of manufactures and art-industry will embrace only a limited list of particular manufactures. This year it is confined to woollens, worsteds, and pottery. Next year two or three other industries will in turn be represented. Within some eight or ten years it is expected that the whole circle of industrial art will have passed through the Exhibition, when the process may be recommenced; and thus a real, rather than a nominal, comparison of manufacturing progress may be made by those who are most competent to judge. We have spoken of the three departments which furnish the articles for the present year's exhibition. They are supplemented by a collection of educational appliances, the display of which at the present time, when England is initiating a new system of public elementary education, will be regarded as especially timely. The Fine Arts, in the broadest sense of that term, will take their place—and no doubt it will be a prominent place—in each year's exhibition. This is the principal attractive feature of the entire scheme. Numbers, of course, will be brought up to town to study the precise whereabouts in the scale of improvement occupied by the industries selected for representation; but the general public, upon whose liberal encouragement and patronage the success of it will mainly depend, must be drawn together by that which will interest them more deeply, and this will probably be done by the annual display of articles included in the fine arts, scientific invention, horticulture, and the like. The permanent building, within which these exhibitions will take place, is attached by a slight link of connection to the Royal Albert Hall, and her Majesty's Commissioners have decided that, during the Exhibition, representations of music shall take place in that capacious edifice, with a view to the improvement of the national taste for music, and to the placing this country upon a level with other

countries in the cultivation of that delightful educational instrument.

Altogether, the design is both comprehensive and precise—comprehensive, because in each decade there will be a sort of procession of all the principal industries of Europe through a fixed centre at which they may be viewed and studied, and because every year the fine arts will attract and gratify the tastes of the public;—precise, because no more will be attempted than can be fairly managed, and the industries represented from year to year will be but few in number.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, May 3.

The troops of the Commune grow daily more discouraged as they find themselves slowly, though surely, hemmed in on the southern and western sides of Paris; and even the irresponsible council whose bidding they obey seems exhausted of its energy in presence of continued defeat and with unmistakable signs abroad that its term of power is drawing to a close. Twice during the last ten days it has changed its Executive, and this week it has dismissed its chief military officer, and consigned him, like his predecessors, to a cell in Mazas. General Cluseret has fallen into disgrace because the National Guards, abandoned by their commander, evacuated Fort Issy, under a shower of projectiles launched against it from the Versailles batteries, which had just been pushed forward to within half a mile of the ramparts. Every day, moreover, sees new propositions for conciliation; some evidently emanating from confirmed partisans of the Commune, which awaken a suspicion that, in the midst of the ruin which is steadily overwhelming Paris, the petty tyrants who grasped power by the mere force of their audacity, the pitiful weakness of the legitimate Government, and the contemptible cowardice of its Generals, are seeking to secure immunity for themselves should they find their position no longer tenable.

For some days past the southern forts have been the object of sustained attacks on the part of the Versailles troops, whose batteries of Breteuil, Moulin de Pierre, Châtillon, Bellevue, and Bas Meudon (which latter has been exposed to the cannonade of the gun-boat flotilla stationed at Point du Jour), opened full fire upon Forts Issy, Vanves, and Montreuil, breaching the ramparts of the first, the fire of which was, however, supported by some iron-plated locomotive cannon posted on the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture. Eventually the Versailles successfully carried the redoubt of Les Moulineaux, at the end of the village of that name, which remained, however, in the possession of the Communists. A continuous artillery duel daily went on between the batteries and the forts, in the course of which Fort Issy, seriously damaged by the Versailles fire, responded but feebly, encouraging the troops of the Assembly to undertake a more serious attack.

On Saturday morning, after some picket engagements at Les Moulineaux and Bagneux, their batteries opened fire upon the positions of the Communists, who towards the evening abandoned a strong post they held at the Clamart railway station, which had been bombarded throughout the day. Simultaneously the Versailles advanced, despite the fire of Forts Issy and Vanves, which were being violently cannonaded by the opposing batteries, as far as the park of Issy, where close fighting ensued until midnight, by which time the troops of the Assembly had secured possession of the park and the village of Moulineaux. Fort Issy was at one moment abandoned by its garrison, who had been deserted, it is said, by their commander, the homicide Mégy, since placed under arrest by order of the Commune. On Sunday morning, when the cannonade had somewhat slackened, the garrison decided upon evacuating the fort, and, after spiking some of the guns, marched out, with the exception of some twenty men. The fort, in fact, was scarcely tenable, the embrasures, casemates, and barracks being all but destroyed, the hail of projectiles having been incessant. But, a few hours later it was reoccupied by reinforcements of National Guard and re-armed with fresh artillery, which, however, enabled it to reply but feebly to the Versailles cannonade. In the evening the fort was summoned to surrender by the Major commanding the trenches of the Versailles, if the placard posted all over Paris is to be believed; but the invitation was met by a very peremptory refusal on the part of Colonel Rossel, General Cluseret's successor. The Versailles thereupon reopened their fire against the fort.

On Monday night a new attack was made upon the fort, combined with an attack in the direction of Villejuif, to which the redoubt of Nantes-Bruyères and Forts Montrouge and Bicêtre replied. It is evident from this movement that the Versailles troops contemplate turning Fort Issy; and it is generally believed that, unless the Communists can recover the position of Les Moulineaux, which they seem bent upon accomplishing if possible, Issy will before many days have elapsed be in the possession of the Versailles.

On Tuesday morning some considerable reinforcements of National Guards, who had been assembled in the fort during the night, suddenly assumed the offensive, driving back the Versailles advanced posts in the direction of Clamart; but the troops of the Assembly preparing to surround them on all sides, the Communists in their turn retreated, utterly overwhelmed by their adversaries. The retreat soon became a rout, and some of the detachments endeavoured to re-enter the capital, and even threatened to shoot the sentinels; still, permission was refused them, and the majority eventually installed themselves under the protection of the forts. The Vengeurs de la République, a recently-formed corps of some 400 men, which had marched in gorgeous array, with flags flying and drums and trumpets sounding only a few days before, to receive the compliments of the Commune at the Hôtel de Ville, returned from the fight with its effective force reduced to sixty men. In the course of Saturday's fighting the Versailles troops captured eight cannon from the Communists, and the number of prisoners which they have taken during the week must be considerable.

On the western side of Paris the cannonade has been of an intermittent character—one day extremely violent, the next day comparatively calm, till, perhaps, towards evening, when it has been renewed with more than its usual intensity. The Freemasons have been throwing the shield of their banners over Paris on this favoured side. Last Saturday the members of the Masonic body assembled in considerable numbers in the courtyard of the Louvre, and went in procession, with music playing and banners flying, to the Hôtel de Ville, to inform the Commune that the Freemasons of Paris were about to plant their banners on the ramparts, and that, if so much as one of these were struck by a single projectile from the Versailles batteries, the Masonic brotherhood had resolved to march against the common enemy. It should here be remarked that

some of the principal Freemasons in Paris utterly repudiate these proceedings on the part of their bellicose brethren. The procession set forth accompanied by several members of the Commune, and, as it came within range of the projectiles, prudently divided itself, the standard-bearers making their way to the ramparts by various routes. The banners duly planted on the outer walls while the shells were continually falling around, injuring the too-venturesome spectators, and besides killing, it is said, one, and wounding several members of the Masonic body, three delegates advanced, with a flag of truce, down the Avenue de Neuilly, and, after a parley with the officer in command of the troops of the Assembly there posted, and who happened himself to be a Mason, proceeded to Versailles on a pretended mission of conciliation. On the return of the delegates, the day following, a meeting of the order was held, to which M. Thiers's reply, to the effect that he was confident victory would be found on the side of law, was communicated, after which Standard-Bearer Brother Levaque produced the fragments of a shell which, he said, had struck the white flag of truce bearing the motto, "Let us love one another," posted by him in advance of Porte Maillot. He asserted, moreover, that a neighbouring banner had been pierced by some bullets from Courbevoie, and that the staves of a couple of others had been broken by the projectiles. This communication produced, we are told, an indescribable emotion among the assembly, cries of "Vive la République!" rose on all sides, and the brethren present solemnly decided that the two fragments of shells should be deposited at the Grand Orient, wherever that may be, as a "souvenir of the rights violated by the laws of Versailles," as they somewhat ambiguously expressed it.

General Cluseret, it seems, was arrested as he was entering the Ministry of War on his return from Fort Issy, whither he had conducted reinforcements in person; the supposition is that the Issy affair was simply a pretence for his incarceration, and that the Commune dreaded his assuming a military dictatorship on the earliest occasion that success attended their arms. His successor is his former chief of the staff, and, strange to say, is, like Cluseret, a Frenchman born. The Commune, after a lively debate, which occupied a couple of sittings, have at last decreed the formation of the long-looked-for committee of public safety, composed of five of its members, among whom is the plotting Citizen Pyat, who seems bent on constantly rising to the surface, and in whom supreme power appears to be vested. When the Commune voted this decree they judiciously supplemented it by another, reciting that a member of the Commune could only be judged by the Commune, as though they individually had a wholesome dread of the way in which the power they had just conferred was likely to be exercised.

The Commune has called upon the five railway companies whose lines have their termini in Paris to contribute among them a couple of million of francs to its exchequer, and four out of the five have promptly complied with the order made. The delegate to the ex-prefecture of police has announced that he cannot pay attention to anonymous denunciations, on the plea, one may suppose, that he finds them too numerous; and Citizen Paschal Grousset, delegate to the Interior, has kindly taken us foreigners, whom he describes as the guests of France, under his wing, and has decreed that our furniture, horses, carriages, &c., if not our sacred persons, are to be inviolable against arbitrary seizure, by whomsoever made.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted the first clause of the Electoral Reform Bill for the provincial communal councils, rejecting at the same time all amendments which tended to introduce the principle of educational tests.

Serious disturbances broke out, on Tuesday, at Goé, lasting until late at night. The workmen demanded wages for the days on which work had been stopped, but this was refused. A fight ensued between a number of workmen and five gendarmes. Stones were thrown and houses attacked.

ITALY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate the discussion on the Pontifical Guarantee Bill was resumed, and, after several amendments had been withdrawn and others accepted by the Government, the bill was adopted by 105 against 20 votes.

SPAIN.

The Council of Ministers has unanimously approved the financial scheme of the Minister of Finance.

The anniversary of the rising against the French was celebrated at Madrid, on Tuesday, and passed off generally without disturbance.

GERMANY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the German Parliament the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with Germany was referred to a Committee. Before the debate Prince Bismarck made a speech, in which he mentioned that on Aug. 6, 1866, the French Ambassador handed him an ultimatum demanding the cession of Mayence to France; and that the illness of Louis Napoleon alone prevented the immediate outbreak of war. Prince Bismarck maintained that the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine was necessary to the security of Germany and the peace of Europe.

The money due for the maintenance of the German troops in France, amounting in all to 19,000,000*fr.*, was paid to the German authorities on the 1st at Rouen and Amiens.

The University of Marburg has conferred on Dr. Döllinger the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Baden Government has decided to abolish all foreign Legations; and this measure will come into force on Nov. 1.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Public Instruction orders that steps should be taken for the alteration of the Cracow Society of Science into an Academy of Science.

The Minister of Public Instruction declared, on Wednesday, to the Committee of Ways and Means, that his standpoint was the abolition of the Concordat. As regarded the Papal dogma of infallibility, the State had the full right to take into consideration its practical consequences.

The Reichsrath committee on the Constitution discussed, on Wednesday, the bill which proposes to extend the right of initiative in legislation to the Diets. After a long debate, Herr Rechbauer's motion to pass to the order of the day was agreed to by 18 votes against 5.

A telegram from Vienna states that Baron Pöck has been appointed Vice-Admiral, in place of the deceased Admiral Tegethoff, and that he will also be raised to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

AMERICA.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Legal Tender Act is constitutional in respect of contracts made both before and after its passage.

A telegram from Washington announces the death of Mr. Mason, one of the two Confederate Commissioners who were taken out of the Trent by Captain Wilkes, of the United States cruiser San Jacinto.

Owing to the swollen state of the Mississippi, a portion of the embankment of the river, forty-five miles above New Orleans, has given way, and the flood has poured through an opening 1100 ft. wide on to the adjoining country. It is estimated that the damage will amount to several millions of dollars. The river is falling, and the city is not endangered.

INDIA.

General Haines has succeeded General McCleverty in the command of the troops in the Madras Presidency.

The expenditure proposed for "public works ordinary" in India in the financial year of 1871-2 amounts to £2,365,000.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Wesleyan Methodists began their anniversary missionary services, yesterday week, at Great Queen-street Chapel, where an address was given by the Rev. A. McLaren, of Manchester. On Sunday sermons were preached in the principal metropolitan chapels, and the annual meeting was held in Exeter Hall on Monday. The report showed that the total home receipts for the year ending April, 1871, were £110,069, and foreign receipts, £39,696—making a total of £149,767. The general expenditure was £146,354, and a grant towards the new mission premises in Paris, £1000—total, £147,354; leaving a balance of £2412 towards the accumulated deficiencies of former years, but still leaving a burden on the society of £17,160. The number of members was 166,392. The meeting was addressed by several leading men of the denomination.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance League was held, on Monday night, in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. The report, after describing the operations of the society during the past year, referred to the Licensing Bill, of which it expressed a qualified approval. The treasurer's statement showed that the total receipts of the year amounted to £3853.

The anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held, on Tuesday, in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Chichester presided. The report stated that the ordinary income of the year amounted to £165,918, and the ordinary expenditure to £154,200, leaving a surplus of £11,717. The statistics of the missions showed that the society had 156 mission stations, 202 European and 127 native clergymen. The number of communicants had gradually increased year by year until last year it amounted to 17,943. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Bishops of Madras and Sydney, Bishop Cloughton, and the Rev. E. G. Storrs. In the evening a public meeting, over which the Bishop of Ripon presided, was held at the same place, when Mr. Hutchinson, the lay secretary, made a brief statement as to the financial condition of the society, remarking that for the current year the committee estimated the expenditure at £155,000, which rendered it necessary that efforts in behalf of the work should not be relaxed. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. E. Roper (missionary from the Yoruba Mission), Mr. J. Bateman, and others.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided at a public dinner given in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday night. The hospital was opened in the year 1851, in order to meet the wants of the large and populous district of London comprising the western division of St. Marylebone, the whole of Paddington, and Notting-hill. The report shows that since the opening of the building about 1800 cases have been annually received in the wards, while upwards of 270,000 have been relieved in the out-patient department. Archbishop Manning expressed a feeling of gratitude to the governors and managers of the great London hospitals, who threw open their doors to the poor irrespective of creeds and religious opinions. In proposing "Prosperity to St. Mary's Hospital," the chairman urged with great force the need of such an institution as the one they had met to support in the large and wealthy province of London lying between the other hospitals in the east and south-west. The governors received only about £4400 per annum in subscriptions, and were dependent for the remaining £2000 on the donations. During the evening the secretary read a list of donations amounting to about £860.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was held, on Tuesday, at the Sailors' Institute, Mercer's-street, Shadwell. The financial statement showed that the receipts for the year had been £4802.

The fourth anniversary of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Chelsea, was celebrated, on Wednesday night, at the London Tavern—Mr. Sheriff Jones in the chair. About £400 was subscribed.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, on Wednesday morning, in Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. There was a very large audience. The report, a very voluminous document, occupied an hour in reading. It was a review of the operations of the society in all parts of the world. The receipts were stated to be, from ordinary sources, to the end of March, 1871, £178,548; including £94,876 applicable to general purposes, and £83,671 receipts for Bibles and Testaments. The issues of the society have been 3,903,067 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and portions, being 2,144,601 from the dépôt at home, and 1,758,466 from the dépôts abroad. The total issues of the society now amount to 63,299,738 copies. Other kindred societies which have sprung out of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and have aided it, have distributed about 45,000,000 copies more, so that during the present century 108,000,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures, in whole or in part, had been put in circulation. The noble chairman, who made no opening speech, called on the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who enlarged specially on the introduction of the operations of the society into Rome, and the changes that had taken place in that capital during the past year. The report was adopted, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Duff. The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Watson (from Bombay), the Rev. R. Moffatt (from Africa), the Rev. Emilius Bayley, the Rev. G. T. Perks, and the Earl of Harrowby.

The following meetings were held on Thursday week:—

The Bishop of Ely presided over the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, an organisation which has now been in existence 170 years. During the past twelve months the society's receipts amounted to more than £90,000, and the report stated that the demands upon its revenue were increasing every year.

The annual festival of the Metropolitan Free Hospital took place at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor was in the chair, and he was supported by the Sheriffs. The Lord Mayor, in proposing as the toast of the evening, "Success to the Metropolitan Free Hospital," bore testimony from his own personal knowledge to the immense amount of good the institution was doing in the most dense and poorest part of the City. More than £3000 was subscribed.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Asylum for Idiots was held at the London Tavern—Mr. James Alliss in the chair. It was reported that the number of inmates now in the asylum was 521—348 males and 173

females—and 35 more were to be elected on that occasion from a list of 185 candidates. The enlargement of the building was steadily progressing. The total income for the year had been £24,172, and the expenditure had been within £438 of that amount.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall—Mr. Fowler, M.P., presiding. The report showed the income to be £42,878, and the expenditure, £31,721.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at the fifty-sixth anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, on June 28, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

A new station on the Tottenham and Hampstead branch of the Midland Railway was opened on Monday, called West Tottenham and Stamford-hill station.

The third of the lectures established by the Christian Evidence Society was delivered, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, his subject being "The Fourth Gospel." Lord Cairns presided.

The London School Board resolved, on Wednesday, to establish at once a number of schools in the more needy districts, without waiting for the completion of an inquiry into the educational wants of the metropolis as a whole.

The ball of the Royal Thames Yacht Club took place on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms; amongst those present were Lord and Lady Alfred Paget and the Earl and Countess of Yarborough.

The metropolitan boy telegraph messengers who have been formed into a cadet corps underwent battalion drill in the quadrangle of Somerset House on Tuesday evening. About 300 boys and the fife and drum band of the corps were present.

The new season at the Crystal Palace was inaugurated on Monday by a popular fête, comprising a concert, a balloon ascent, a display of the entire system of fountains, and a special display of fireworks.

There was a flower show on Wednesday in the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens, when there was a fine display of roses, greenhouse azaleas, auriculas, and other choice flowers.

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution was held on Monday—Sir H. Holland in the chair. It was stated that eighty-one members were elected in 1870. Sixty-three lectures and nineteen evening discourses were delivered during the year.

The Camden Society held its thirty-third annual meeting on Tuesday—Sir William Tite, the president, in the chair—when Mr. F. W. Cosens, Mr. Kingston, and Sir Frederick Madden were elected new members of the council. Among the one hundred volumes which the society has issued are very many of the highest value and importance.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week gives a total of 132,549, of whom 34,352 were indoor paupers, and 98,017 the recipients of outdoor relief. A comparison with the returns of the corresponding week in previous years shows a decrease of 12,872 compared with last year, of 9415 compared with 1869, and of 6666 compared with 1868.

We are requested to state that assistance is urgently needed on behalf of the Printers' Orphan Fund. Five children have been placed in a home at Leytonstone, at an expense of £140 per annum. To defray this outlay, and to extend its usefulness, subscriptions will be received by any member of the council, the secretary, or the collector (Mr. C. Pope), at Gray's-inn Chambers, High Holborn.

A large and influential meeting of the London and Edinburgh committees for raising a memorial to the late Sir James Simpson was held at Stafford House, on Thursday week—the Duke of Sutherland in the chair. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and many of the members of the joint committees were present. It was announced that the progress of the subscriptions was, up to this time, very satisfactory, upwards of £5000 having been collected in this country alone.

About 1600 Germans resident in London held a peace festival on Monday evening. Amongst those present were Count Bernstorff and family, Count Hompesch, Baron and Baroness Schneider, Baron Henry Schröder, Professor Max Müller, Professor Lubrecht, Professor Siemens, F.R.S., Herr Ravenstein, Sir Julius Benedict, Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, and Dr. Max Schlesinger. The programme consisted of some well-selected vocal and instrumental music. At the supper which followed, the chair was taken by Baron Henry Schröder.

The Zoological Society of London celebrated its forty-second anniversary, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday last—Viscount Howard De Walden, the president, in the chair. It was reported that the total number of visitors to the society's gardens during the year 1870 had been 573,004. The number of animals contained in the society's menagerie on Dec. 31, 1870, was stated to have been 2118, showing an increase of 105 when compared with the corresponding number at the same date in the previous year.

The quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held on the 28th ult. This being the first general meeting of the committee since the death of Mr. Sampson Low, jun., the society's honorary secretary, a vote of condolence with the family was agreed upon, in which the integrity and skill with which Mr. Low, jun., promoted the society's objects during twenty-seven years were appropriately alluded to. Various rewards were granted to persons who had distinguished themselves by their endeavours to save life from fire.

The gross income of the parochial charities of the City is £84,912, and even more; for in some parishes returns of the parish estate or church lands have been hitherto withheld from the Charity Commission. Of the large income above mentioned £16,851 is applicable to education, and £2090 to apprenticing and advancement; £29,318 to Church purposes; £5827 to endowments of clergy or for sermons; £10,259 to almshouses, £5571 to doles of money, and £3605 to distribution of articles in kind; £4174 to the general use of the poor; £3005 to public uses of various kinds. The population of "the City" is probably only about 100,000.

The Lord Chancellor presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Juridical Society, which was held at the offices in St. Martin's-place. His Lordship strongly condemned the existing state of our law with regard to the transmission of real property, and heartily indorsed the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer, recently expressed in Parliament, that "we must get rid of the horrible incubus of conveyancing." As to the mode of improving existing defects in the law, he could see none better than the appointment of a permanent board of three men—one a common-law lawyer, the other an equity lawyer, and the third a conveyancer—whose duty would be to super-visit public Acts of Parliament before the third reading, and to report as to how they harmonised with existing statutes.

The dinner of the members of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, which took place, on Tuesday evening, at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, was one of the most successful agricultural celebrations ever held in London, the assembly being very large and representative.

The Royal Academy dinner took place, last Saturday evening, at Burlington House—Sir Francis Grant, the president, in the chair. Speeches were delivered by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Goschen, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Professor Huxley, Mr. Anthony Trollope, and others of the distinguished visitors. The president said that in the recent exhibitions of old masters there were pictures 300 or 400 years old which still retained their brilliancy and purity of colour, while those of more modern times, and some not fifty years old, were beginning to deteriorate. The Academy had therefore determined to appropriate a portion of the receipts derived from the exhibitions of old masters to the establishment of a professorship of chemistry, the sole object of which shall be the study of the properties of pigments and varnishes, so as to ensure not only purity but permanence of colour.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting terminated with a very moderate day's sport. Noblesse was unplaced to King William in the Newmarket Stakes, and performed even worse than she did in the One Thousand; so, though there is no doubt that she was amiss, the money for which she has been backed for the Derby may be considered lost. Countryman seems quite invincible in "fly" races, and we note that "Mr. T. Lombard," a gentleman who will have good horses regardless of price, and who races solely for pleasure, and seldom makes a bet, carried off eight races during the week. The result of the Two Thousand seems to leave the Derby to be fought out between Bothwell, Albert Victor, and the Zephyr colt, and, from what we heard at Newmarket, we shall not be surprised to see the last-mentioned finish in front of the Middle Park Plate winner. There are indeed more unlikely things than that Baron Rothschild should be credited with both Derby and Oaks, as the "ladies' race" already seems quite at the mercy of Hannah.

The Chester meeting is usually marred by wet weather, and this year proved no exception to the rule, as rain descended heavily on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the "going" became very heavy. Anton, who was, perhaps, the best two-year old of last season, and for whom, we believe, an American gentleman offered £3000, made his first appearance this year in the Grosvenor Stakes; but he has not grown or improved in the least degree during the last few months, and proved utterly incapable of conceding 9 lb. to The Knight; while Starter also beat him at a little less than weight for age. A field of twelve came out for the Mostyn Stakes, the first two-year-old event of the season. The Russley stable is always most formidable with its youngsters, and on this occasion the Scottish Chief—Masquerade fully scored a clever victory for Mr. Merry. She finished several lengths in front of Nonius; but on the following day, when she met him on precisely similar terms, Snowden rode her a little carelessly, and Nonius, on whom Cannon finished in a style worthy of Chifney or Aldcroft, beat her by a short head. The victory of Glenlivet (6 st.) in the Cup occasioned the greatest surprise, as, until about two days before the race, his name was never mentioned in the betting. There is no doubt that he was greatly served by the heavy ground, as his weight was nothing for a wiry four-year-old to carry. Mortemer (9 st. 3 lb.) performed extraordinarily well, and about two hundred yards from home appeared to be winning easily; but his heavy impost, and the holding nature of the ground stopped him at the finish, though, had the course been hard, he would certainly have been successful. Our Mary Anne (7 st. 4 lb.), last year's winner, was a good third, and Rosicrucian (8 st. 12 lb.) also ran very well; but Lord Hawke (5 st. 7 lb.), who was reported to have defeated Bothwell at 14 lb., sadly disappointed his backers.

The annual sports of the Richmond C.C. were brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, when the weather was again very unfavourable. The best performance of the afternoon was that of C. J. Michod, who won the half-mile steeplechase from scratch. This gentleman has now won five steeplechases in succession—indeed, he has never been beaten "across a country." The Civil Service Sports, the most fashionable meeting of the year, take place at Lillie Bridge on Saturday next.

A Military and Naval Amateur Dramatic Society has recently been established, having for its object the organisation of amateur performances from time to time in London and the provinces, of which the profits are to be devoted to charities principally of a military and naval character. Their performances at the Gaiety Theatre have afforded an opportunity of exhibiting the ability of the company, which is decidedly above the average of amateur performers.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

The French siege of Paris, as it may properly be called, still affords subjects for our Illustrations; and one of our Special Artists, who saw and sketched many scenes of the late war between the French and Germans, is now in Paris, having just left Versailles, to furnish us with sketches of this domestic war, which seems much worse than the other. Besides his contributions, we have those of two or three French artists in Paris. They show, first, the batteries of artillery, belonging respectively to the Versailles forces, or troops of the French Provisional Government and National Assembly at Versailles, and to the Communists' or insurgents' army of Paris, which consists of the revolted metropolitan battalions of National Guards, with recruits drawn from the city populace.

The field of the most active operations till this week, when they were shifted to Fort Issy, is the left bank of the Seine, beyond the Bois de Boulogne, with Suresnes and Puteaux on the west side of Paris, and in the river-peninsula of Gennevilliers, on the north-west side, including the suburban villages of Courbevoie and Asnières. The right wing of the Communists was at Asnières till they lost that position, as stated in our last. From the bridge of Asnières their line runs nearly due south to a point in the Avenue de Neuilly two or three hundred yards outside the Porte Maillot, whence they occupy the houses on both sides of the avenue back to the gate. Outside this gate they have an earthwork containing a battery, which shells the bridge of Neuilly, the avenue as far as the Rond Point de Courbevoie and to Puteaux. From the Porte Maillot the Communist line follows the enceinte as far as the Point du Jour, while advanced posts are in the eastern portion of the Bois de Boulogne and the villages of Boulogne and Billancourt. Crossing the Seine at the Point du Jour, the Communist line runs to the Fort of Issy, and thence by a succession of slight detached works to the forts of Vanves, Montrouge, Bicêtre, and Ivry. The Communists' left on the Seine is protected from being turned by the neutral ground held by



FISHING IN TROUBLED WATERS, PONT DE NEUILLY.

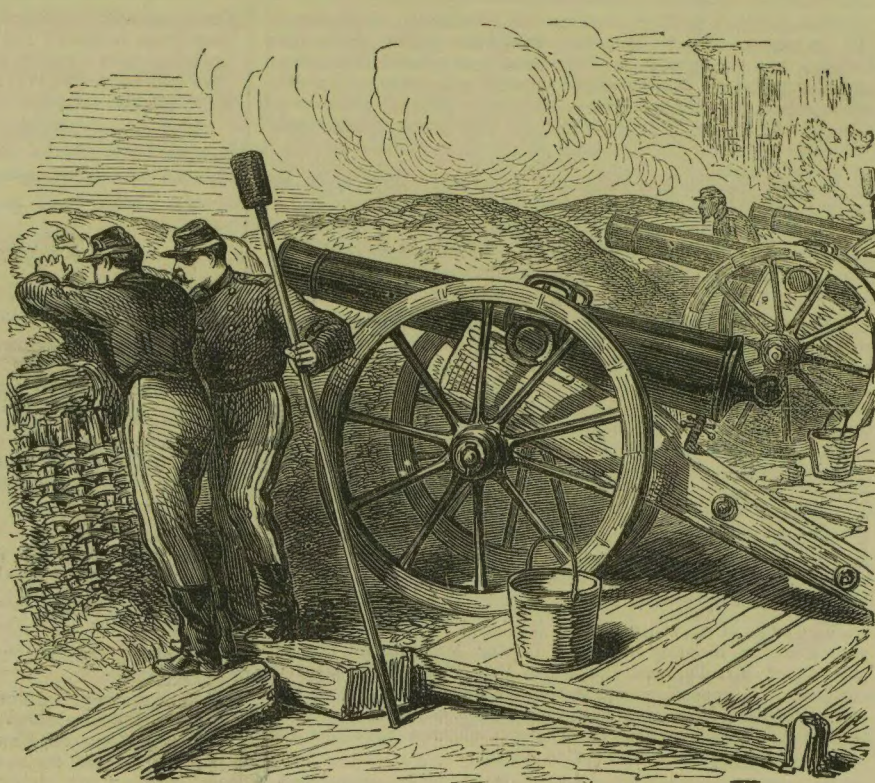
the Prussians on the right bank, in the same way that their right is protected by the territory similarly held by the Prussians at St. Ouen and St. Denis.

The left wing of the Versailles army now holds Asnières, and its flank is protected by the Seine towards Bezons, the Prussians holding the opposite bank. Courbevoie and Puteaux are occupied in force, and the bridge of Neuilly is covered by a strong *tête de pont* in the form of a barricade, holding a battery which shells Porte Maillot. The houses of the Avenue de Neuilly, as far as the enemy's outposts, part of the wood of Neuilly, and part of the Bois de Boulogne are held by the Versailles advanced troops. Their line extends along the left bank of the Seine, from the bridge of Neuilly to Sèvres, where they hold a pontoon bridge and a passage for infantry in single file over the broken stone bridge. There is no bridge existing between Neuilly and Sèvres. They hold the old Prussian batteries on the heights above Sèvres and on the plateau of Meudon, with advanced posts on the railway, in the direction of Issy; they also hold Clamart and the redoubt on the hill of Châtillon, where again their right is slightly opposed. A great part of the troops is encamped in the park of St. Cloud; the bulk of the reserves is about Versailles and on the plateau of Satory.

The army of Versailles has tripled the number of its batteries; three distinct lines of cannon may be distinguished below the fortress of Valérien—the first turned against Asnières, the second against Neuilly, and the third upon Point du Jour. At Courbevoie there are also three strong batteries, which command respectively the left bank of the

Seine, the park of Neuilly, and the Avenue of the same name. From Versailles the whole way to the bridge of Neuilly there is a continued line of defences and reserves. In the park of St. Cloud there is a vast camp, and the artillery have the admirable earthworks and barricades constructed by the Prussians. Near the gate opening out on the Montretout road are the great redoubt and a dozen other commanding positions for artillery. On the left there are strong garrisons and camps, from St. Germain by Le Pecq, Bougival, Reuil, and Nanterre, round to the north-west of Valérien. The woods of St. Cloud, La Joncherie, and Buzenval are swarming with troops, and in the grounds of Malmaison the cavalry of Marquis Gallifet has its head-quarters.

The Communists have established a battery upon the artificial mound which is named the Trocadero, in memory of a victory gained by the French troops in Spain, fifty years ago, at the capture of the Trocadero fortress, at Cadiz, held by the Constitutionalists in the civil war of that time. This mound is situated near the suburb of Passy, close to the Seine at the Quai de Billy, opposite to the Pont de Jena and the Champ de Mars. It is too far away for the battery here to reach the positions held by the Versailles army on the left bank of the river, the whole width of the Bois de Boulogne lying between. The shells from the Trocadero, directed against Mont Valérien, have usually fallen short, doing mischief to the houses of Suresnes and Puteaux, as appeared in the Illustrations we gave last week. It is curious to observe the people in that neighbourhood, and even fishermen angling in the river above the bridge of Neuilly, perfectly calm and cool while the



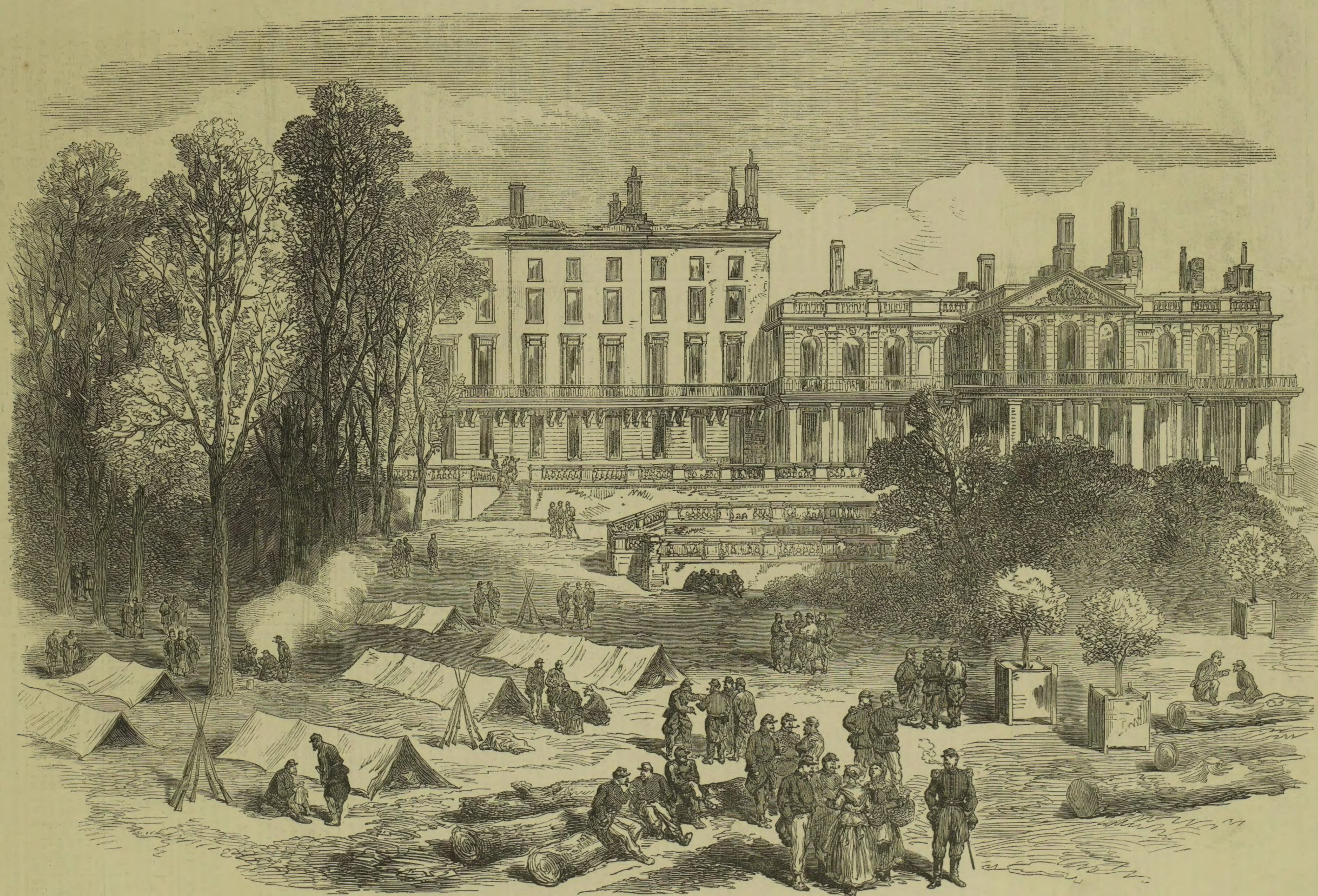
BATTERY AT COURBEVOIE.

missiles of destruction are hurled across the sky overhead. The Communists have a travelling battery, drawn by a locomotive engine on the Western railroad, from the Batignolles towards Asnières, which did them some little service in a late action.

We present a view of Fort Issy, from the advanced post at the Meudon station. As Fort Issy was heavily bombarded during the siege by the Prussians, there is little to be seen from a distance but the ruined walls of the barracks within. The parapet is a shapeless mound; but the embrasures have been repaired, and keep up a constant fire. In front is a long trench, from which the "Parisians," as the Line soldiers of the Versailles Government side call the insurgents, engage, and keep up a constant fusillade of musketry. The besiegers, in this case, seldom return the fire, but remain very quiet and in readiness behind their trenches; so that the Parisians go about with great impunity, and can be easily seen moving from the fort to the trenches in front. The ground sloping down to the village behind seems to have been a kind of quarry; and there are heaps of stones about, which give good shelter and form safe rifle-pits. There is a large, fine new factory in the village, all quiet and still. The railway of the Ceinture can be seen, the few arches on the left being close to the Point du Jour. At the time of our Artist's visit the officers at the post were passing the time with a game at cards, while their men lay about smoking or sleeping. The heights of Meudon could not be got into this view, but they are a continuation of the rising ground on the right; they stand higher, and dominate Forts Issy and Vanves.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: FORT ISSY, FROM THE ADVANCED POST OF MEUDON.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: TROOPS ENCAMPED AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

BIRTHS.

At Riverview, near Cork, the wife of Wm. Thos. Barrett, of a son.
On the 4th ult., at Lucknow, India, the wife of C. W. Arathoon, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Newark-upon-Trent, the wife of William Deeping Warwick, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at 92, Lancaster-gate, the wife of Charles P. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the Friends' Meeting House, Belfast, Elias H. Thompson, of Slieve-na-Faithe, Whiteabbey, to Elizabeth Clibborn, only daughter of the late John Finn, of Belfast.
On the 17th ult., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. W. K. Borton, Rural Dean of Wickham St. Paul's, Essex, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Spencer Nairne, Vicar of Hunsdon, Herts, Alfred Silva Lawson, 7, College-gardens, Dulwich, second son of J. W. Lawson, Esq., of The Terrace, Camberwell, to Helen Douglas, third daughter of the late Charles Phillips, Esq., of Grove-hill, Camberwell.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, Frances Amelia Victoria, the wife of Ambrose Charles de Lisle, Esq., aged 31.
On the 30th ult., John Henry, eldest son of John Henry Kingdon, of Chippin Norton, Oxon, aged 24.
On the 29th ult., at Rummemoat, Roscommon, Mary Chichester, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Chichester, aged 40. R.L.P.
On the 28th ult., at Craighill House, Aberdeenshire, William Shand, Esq., of Craighill, aged 64 years.
On the 17th ult., at 40, Great Peter-street, Westminster, Benjamin James Hudson, timber merchant, eldest son of Benjamin Murrell and Hannah Hudson. Deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

SUNDAY, May 7.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary J. E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. probably the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 3 p.m. (uncertain); 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A.
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal; Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hecsey, Preacher of Gray's Inn (Second Boyle Lecture); Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen; 7, the Rev. Archer Gurney, M.A., late Chaplain of Paris.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Anger, Reader in the Temple.
MONDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends. British Museum reopens.
Royal Institution, General Monthly Meeting, 2 p.m.
British and Foreign School Society, noon (Earl Russell in the chair).
Protestant Reformation Society, 2.30 p.m. (Lord Oramore in the chair).
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, 3 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).
Baged School Union, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Ruminants).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Major on the Landfall of Columbus; Dr. Haast, on Southern Alps of New Zealand).
TUESDAY, 9.—Half-Quarter Day. The Queen's Drawingrooms, 3 p.m.
Congregational Union, 9.30 a.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. C. Brooke on Force and Energy).
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (Professor Rawlinson on Historical Difficulties of the Bible). Home Missionary Society, 7 p.m.
Church of England Temperance Reformation Society, 7.30 p.m.
University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Lord Lindsay on his Heliophotographic Operations in Spain). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Church Association Conference, 10 a.m.
St. George's Hospital meeting, at Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.
Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, 3 p.m. (sermon by the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Greenwich); annual dinner, 6 p.m.
Railway Benevolent Institution, annual dinner.
Royal Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.
Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, 113th anniversary, 6.30 p.m.
Trinitarian Bible Society, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, annual dinner (Lord C. Bruce in the chair). Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. E. Harding on the Application of Steam to Canals). Geological Society and Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, 11.—Moon's last quarter, 2.23 p.m.
Clerical and Lay Union Conference, British Home for Incurables, Clapham.
London Missionary Society, 10 a.m. (Sir Bartle Frere in the chair).
Friendly Societies Association, at the Society of Arts.
Mendicity Society, 1 p.m. (the Marquis of Westminster in the chair).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, conversazione at the South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, 12.—Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Brackenbury on the French and Prussian Military Systems).
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Bishop of Carlisle on the Development of Revelation).
Royal Botanical Society Lecture, 4 (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).
Royal Astronomical Society, and Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Colonel Jervois, C.B., on the Defence of the United Kingdom, 9 p.m.).
SATURDAY, 13.—Lévy held by the Prince of Wales at St. James, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments). Royal Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.
Queen's College, Harley-street, Lecture, 4 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster on Church History). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Newspaper Press Fund Annual Dinner (the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair).
Swiney Lectures, at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).
Royal Archaeological Institute: Exhibition of Early Typography closes.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 27	3 48	4 10	4 32	4 57	5 22	5 47
6 14	6 44	7 17	7 53	8 31	9 11	9 51

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General.	Direction.			
May April	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
26	29.912	51.5	45.3	81	9	44.0	60.3	SW. W. SSW.			298	.170
27	30.764	52.1	44.9	78	6	46.0	61.4	W. WNW. WSW.			292	.106
28	29.784	52.2	45.5	80	9	45.9	59.0	W. SW. SSW.			367	.310
29	29.561	52.3	48.7	86	7	50.2	61.0	SW. WSW. WNW.			178	.107
30						46.8	58.0	WNW. W.			254	.074
1	30.030	47.2	39.5	77	4	40.8	56.9	NW. WNW. W.			124	.005
2	30.087	47.0	39.2	76	8	37.4	57.6	SW. ENE. SSW.			121	.024

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.973	29.757	29.851	29.497	29.816	30.076	30.114
Temperature of Air	55.95	54.95	55.95	55.45	51.45	48.75	53.75
Temperature of Evaporation	49.95	50.95	51.95	52.35	46.95	42.95	48.95
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	W.	SW.	WNW.	NW.	SW.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in eight easy lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; arithmetic, shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his sole institution, 97, Quadrant, Regent-street. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.

USE OF THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
1. The North or Queen's Entrance will be the principal entrance of the Exhibition. (The other entrances are in the Exhibition-road and Prince Albert's-road.)
2. Except during Musical Performances, and for one half hour before and after them, the public are admitted to see the Royal Albert Hall from the Amphitheatre Entrances.
3. When Music is performed the public passage will be through the Picture Galleries. There is a Lift at the West Side, for which Return Tickets, at Twopence each Person, will be issued.
4. Architecture, Engraving, Photography, and a portion of the Water-Colour Pictures are exhibited in the Picture Galleries.
5. Educational Apparatus and Appliances are exhibited in the two Supplementary Theatres.
6. Woollen and Worsted Manufactures are exhibited in the South Rooms on the First and Second Floors. (Machinery in motion is exhibited in the Ground Floor of the West Galleries.)
By order,
HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E., Secretary.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

The THREE-GUINEA SEASON-TICKET admits to a free Arena or Balcony Seat in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, for the International representations of Music in the daytime.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to a free Arena or Balcony Seat for all Concerts given at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners in the daytime.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to a free Arena or Balcony Seat for all Organ Performances during the day.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to a free Arena or Balcony Seat to all daily Concerts, except such as are undertaken by private enterprise.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to the Exhibition Galleries two hours before the public paying the Shilling admission.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to all the Flower Shows of the Royal Horticultural Society during the Exhibition.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to all the Promenades in the Horticultural Gardens during the Exhibition.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to the Exhibition Galleries and Royal Albert Hall on Wednesdays, when the charge to the public is 2s. 6d.
The Three-Guinea Season-Ticket admits to the Exhibition Galleries daily.
Price to the Public, May 24 to 6, 104. 9d.
Price to the Public on Wednesdays, throughout the Exhibition, 2s. 6d.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.

Selected Specimens of Paintings, Sculpture, Plate, and all kinds of Decorative Art. Pottery, Woodcuts, Wrought Iron, New Inventions, with Machinery in Motion, are contributed by the following Countries:

1. Austria.	11. Hesse.	19. Peru.	28. Sweden.
2. Baden.	12. Iceland.	20. Portugal.	29. Switzerland.
3. Bavaria.	13. India.	21. Prussia.	30. Tangiers.
4. Belgium.	14. Italy.	22. Queensland.	31. Tunis.
5. China.	15. Japan.	23. Rome.	32. Turkey.
6. Denmark.	16. Netherlands.	24. Russia.	33. United States.
7. Egypt.	17. New South Wales.	25. Saxo-Weimar.	34. Victoria.
8. France.	18. Norway.	26. Saxony.	35. Wurtemberg.
9. Greece.	19. Persia.	27. Spain.	

Applications through the post for season tickets, 23. 3s. each, should be addressed to the undersigned, at the Office of her Majesty's Commissioners, Upper Kensington Gore, London, W., to whom P.O. orders must be made payable at the Post-office, Charing-cross, London, W.C.
By order,
HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. R.E., Secretary to H.M. Commissioners.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
On and after May 8, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s.; or, including admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1s. 6d.
On Wednesdays, with admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, 2s. 6d., except Wednesdays May 17 and June 7, when the admission will be 7s. 6d.; and June 21 and July 5, when it will be 5s.; those being Great Flower Show days.
These charges will also give admission to the Picture Gallery of the Royal Albert Hall during the daily Musical Performances held in connection with the Exhibition.
By order,
HENRY Y. D. SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel R.E., Secretary to H.M. Commissioners.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.—At an influential

PUBLIC MEETING, held on FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871, at the Mansion House, London, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair, Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the proposed extinction of Emmanuel Hospital and other Endowed School Charities, upon the principle that they shall be no gratuitous education, except as the reward of merit; and a Committee was appointed to give effect to such resolutions.
At a meeting of that Committee, held on April 23, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair, it was resolved:
"That this Committee protest against the principle of the transfer (unless under very exceptional circumstances) of educational and charitable endowments, given for the benefit of the poor, to purposes connected with the education of the middle classes, or the diversion of endowments given for the benefit of one locality to another."
Trustees of School Charities and others agreeing with the principles of this resolution are requested to communicate with "The Secretary, School Trusts Defence Committee, Mansion House, London."

RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS

OF ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN, in her Robes.

On View daily, from Ten till Five, at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by address card.

THE VINTAGE, by L. ALMA TADEMA, is NOW

ON VIEW at Messrs. PILGERAM and LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, No. 1A, King-street, St. James's-square, from Ten to Five. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The Eighteenth

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contribution of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is now OPEN. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-

street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, EXHIBITION OF

CABINET PICTURES, at the Gallery of the NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond-street. The second Exhibition, re-arranged, and with numerous additional is now open. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FARRY, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

Cusins.—Next CONCERT, MONDAY, MAY 8, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Piano-forte, Madame Szarady (Wilhelmina Claus); Contrabasso, Signor Bottesini. Mdlle. Regan and Mr. Jules Stockhausen. Stalls 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Lamborn Cock and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MDLLE. BONDY begs to announce that her ANNUAL

MORNING CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 13, at HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Full particulars will be duly announced.—17, South Molton-street, Grosvenor-square.

MUSICAL UNION.—ALFRED JAELE.—This eminent

Pianist will play at the Two next MATINEES, MAY 16 and 23. J. ELLA, Director.

MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S HARP RECITAL,

at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square.—THURSDAY, MAY 11, at Three. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s., and Programmes at the Music Publishers'; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Chatterton, 14, Clifton-road, N.W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS, proprietors of the original Christy Minstrels, have much pleasure in announcing to their patrons that they have entered into a brief engagement with Mr. J. B. SCHALKENBACH for the introduction of one of the most wonderful musical instruments ever exhibited to public notice in this country. The instrument in question is the sole invention of Mr. Schalkenbach, who has but just perfected it, after close study and application for a number of years. Some six or seven years since he had the honour of introducing it to the notice of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, at the palace of St. Cloud, from whom he received the most flattering encomiums. All the most distinguished musicians of Europe who have heard the instrument agree in pronouncing it one of the greatest marvels of human ingenuity ever produced. The instrument is entitled ORCHESTRE MILITAIRE, Electro Moteur, and resembles in power and perfect ensemble a fine Military Band. The Management have no hesitation in stating that a great and pleasurable surprise is in store for all their patrons who honour them with their company on the occasion of Mr. Schalkenbach's First Appearance at the first of the series of Monday Afternoon Performances, on MONDAY, and at Every subsequent Entertainment until further notice.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, now rendered the most

chaste and elegant place of amusement in the metropolis. All the comfort and luxury of a well-appointed drawing-room. Sixth consecutive year in one uninterrupted season of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, whose sparkling and refined entertainment has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences, eight, often ten, sometimes twelve, times in each week throughout the entire period. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies may retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. The Christy's performances are given all the year round, nightly at Eight; Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at Nine. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening at 7.50. Children in arms are not admitted. Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 23, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Chesapeake; Hays, Cornhill; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.—Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION, 1871.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the Months of May and June the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Series of Monday Afternoon Performances, commencing Monday Afternoon, May 8. The Day Performances on and after that date will be Every Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, up to the End of June, at Three. Omnibuses also run from the International Exhibition direct to the doors of the Hall. Omnibuses also run from every Railway Station in London to St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION

NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, with Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur D'Oyly Carte. By Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening except Saturday at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES

of the SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 100 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MR. BUCKSTONE.

on MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, as Bob Acres, in THE RIVALS; and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday as Sir Benjamin Backbite in THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—New Comedy and Burlesque.

At Half-past Seven o'clock, SECRET SERVICE.—Mr. William Farrer in his father's famous rôle. At Nine o'clock, FOLL AND PARTNER JOE—new Nautical Burlesque by F. C. Burnand, author of "Black-Eyed Susan," &c. Mrs. John Wood will appear, supported by a large and powerful company, and will introduce the celebrated song, "My love, he is a sailor boy." Box Office, Eleven to Six.

COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE (de PARIS), Fondée en 1630.

1871.—Salle dite OPERA COMIQUE, Strand. Pour la première fois à Londres, la SOCIÉTÉ ENTIERE de la COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE, MM. Got, Delannay, Bressant, Gilly, Talbot, Coquelin, Febvre, Barré, Garraud, Boucher, &c.; Mesdames Favart, Dubois, Provost, Tossin, Jousseaume, Marie Royer, &c.; donneront—Lundi, 8 Mai, Le Diable à quatre; Mardi, 9, Tartuffe; Mercredi, 10, Il ne faut Jurer de Rien, Le Dernier Quartier; Jeudi, 11, Mille de Belle Toile; Vendredi, 12, Le Misanthrope; Samedi, 13 (Matinée à 2 heures), Le Dépit, La Nuit d'Octobre, Les Folles Amoureuses; Soir, Les Caprices de Marianne, Les Plaidiers. Les spectacles commenceront à 8 heures.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Every Evening, at 7.30, NELL; or, the Old Curiosity Shop, as performed at the Olympic Theatre. Olympic Company and Olympic Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. The whole of the original artists in their original characters.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.

LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, Every Evening. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU, the

beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, To-Night.

LULU SPRINGS, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at

the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

LULU Accomplishes the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of

Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS. Every Evening.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU

appears Every Evening at 9.35. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great

Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU will appear. Commencement of the Summer Season on Monday next, May 8, when the doors will open at Half-past Seven, and commence at Eight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1871.

The Ministerial crisis, produced by Mr. Lowe's most

objectionable Budget, has passed, but safety has been obtained at the price of the Budget itself. The Premier felt that the occasion was one which demanded his personal intervention, and therefore, instead of leaving Mr. Lowe to announce the nature of the changes in his own scheme, Mr. Gladstone himself undertook the work. It was simple enough. The match duty had been already condemned and abandoned. Mr. Gladstone threw over the succession duties, though they had not been made the subject of a hostile division, and the proposed alteration in the method of computing income-tax duty was also given up. Then came the question how Mr. Lowe's deficit was to be made up. We said last week that we should not be surprised if the defeat by the matchmakers were avenged by another screw at the income tax. That has been the course chosen by the Government, and therefore the entire deficiency, instead of only the larger portion of it, is to be borne by the middle classes. An addition of twopence is made to the income tax, which is now sixpence.

The "sweet simplicity" of the Budget by no means

pleased the House of Commons, and, as might have been expected, a hostile resolution was moved and fought out. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, in a speech which was in many respects a model of what such an address should be, led the attack, and a spirited debate followed, in which, in addition to numerous lesser lights, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Henley, Mr. Baring, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli took part. But it is one thing to be displeased with a fiscal scheme, and another to turn its authors out of office. The Opposition would have been as sorry to see this done as any Minister could be. The debate gave them an opportunity of signifying their dislike of the Ministerial scheme for the abolition of purchase in the Army, and of discharging a number of random shafts by way of intimation that, on the whole, they consider the Cabinet to be generally engaged in dark plots against the Constitution and honour of the country. Mr. Disraeli was once more roused into exceeding liveliness, and, from what we may call a Strangers' Gallery point of view, nothing could be better and more artistic than an assault which he knew would do no harm. When the House divided, there were, out of 585 members, 335 for the Government and 250 for the Opposition. A majority of eighty-five is a very good one, though a long way below the number that used to be obtained soon after the general election. In a Parliamentary sense, therefore, the Ministry has been rehabilitated. But none the less has it settled into the mind of the nation that the Ministry is not strong in finance.

Doubtless it is "useless," as regards any immediate

result, for the press of England to place on record, as it has done, with marked unanimity, a protest of a twofold kind—a complaint that the finance business of the nation is done in unbusiness-like fashion, and a complaint that the whole weight of increased taxation is thrown upon persons with limited incomes, earned by strenuous and persistent industry, and dependent upon the worker's retention of physical and mental health. The blundering of the original Budget scheme is a thing of the past, and will speedily be forgotten. The new tax has been formally imposed, and will be assuredly collected. But it is not throwing away indignation to register the fact that on both points the country is, and ought to be, gravely displeased. The finance of England is our sheet-

anchor. It is because we know that we can raise vast sums of money at any time that it is needed that we are so calm when we hear of wars and rumours of wars; and it is because we are supposed to have our finance in good order that we have the credit which would enable us to raise those vast sums of money. Gold is our sword; but the sword must be in order and prompt to quit scabbard. In other words, the nation looks to those who manage our monetary machinery to exercise a wise and careful control over it, and by no means to play tricks with that precious and powerful engine. Few things annoy the very soul of an Englishman more than to see a bad Budget. Politics are matter of opinion or of partisanship, and we fight over them without losing our respect for one another; but a clumsy balance-sheet is hateful to the British mind. A Ministry may be wonderfully patriotic, wonderfully large-minded, sympathetic, cosmopolitan, what you will, and some may glory in it, some may deride and scoff at it; but it will go on reasonably well, on the whole, unless it breaks down on finance. Then the Conservative forgets conservatism, the Liberal casts aside liberality, and both, with the old insular instinct, recur to the stern rules of book-keeping, and either loudly or silently pass hostile judgment. The Budget of 1871 has been a chapter of disaster, followed by an injustice; and, because we believe that the present Ministry is acceptable to the nation, and is, at all events, better than any other that could now be constructed, we express a sincere hope that the lesson and danger will be remembered. We hope, too, that at the earliest practicable date the injustice will be repaired, and that in the preparation of the next financial scheme such supervision will be accorded to any of its novelties that there may be no risk of a renewal of disaster. We should be unfaithful to our duty did we fail to leave this memorial of the least creditable week in the history of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

The Ministry can now go on its way with the other important measures of the Session. We have been so often told to expect all-engrossing news from Paris, that we hardly care to say that such domestic interests as are now agitated by proposed reforms may excite less attention among us than the terrible scenes which we are daily expecting. For three weeks nothing has occurred in France to make it necessary for us to devote this column to a foreign topic; and yet all that time Paris has been in the hands of a despotic Red Republic, and around her has lain an army of 140,000 men, said to be thirsting for vengeance upon the destroyers of order. All that can be said is that the great crash must come. The latest news is that the Vendôme Column is doomed to fall on Monday, unless between our writing and that date the Commune falls by the hands of the Duke of Magenta.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated.

Prince Arthur attained his twenty-first year on Monday. The band of her Majesty's 99th Regiment played a selection of music in the morning beneath the windows of his Royal Highness's apartment. The band also played during her Majesty's breakfast. The Prince of Leiningen, Lieutenant-Colonel Manningham Buller, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Rifle Brigade, arrived at Osborne. A dance and supper were given to the servants of the household at Osborne, in celebration of the Prince's birthday. The festivities commenced at six o'clock. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present for some time in the dancing-tent, which was erected upon the lawn. The Royal Marine Band was in attendance. Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Lady Cowell, the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero, and Lieutenant Story, of her Majesty's 29th Regiment (commanding the Queen's guard at East Cowes), had the honour of receiving invitations to be present.

Prince Arthur left Osborne for Woolwich on Tuesday. The Prince of Leiningen, Lieutenant-Colonel Manningham Buller, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald also left Osborne.

Prince Leopold drove to Freshwater yesterday (Friday) week.

Viscount Halifax, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, and Miss Fitzroy have been on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, left Osborne on Wednesday en route for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Gosport. The Queen was received, upon landing, by the chief naval and military officers of the port and garrison. Her Majesty travelled thence in a state saloon, by a special train upon the South-Western and Great Western Railways, to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past six o'clock.

Lady Waterpark has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Lurgan and the Hon. A. F. Greville have arrived at the castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lord Alfred Paget and Major-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel H. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales took a drive, on Saturday last, in the vicinity of Sandringham House. Her Royal Highness has continued to make steady progress towards recovery. The Duchess of Cambridge has left Sandringham House for town. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur, and the Prince of Leiningen visited the Prince of Wales, on Thursday week, at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon, and afterwards accompanied his Royal Highness to the private view of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, at Burlington House. On the following day Prince John of Glücksburg visited Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore. On Saturday last the Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, dined at the Royal Academy dinner, at Burlington House. On Sunday the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service at the

Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell officiated. The Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg visited the Count and Countess de Flandres, at Claridge's Hotel; after which the Count and Countess de Flandres visited the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg at Marlborough House. On Monday the Prince opened the International Exhibition at South Kensington, an account of which is given elsewhere. On Tuesday his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, left town for Sandringham House. The Prince has signified his intention to visit the forthcoming exhibition at Guildford of the Bath and West-of-England Agricultural Society and Southern Counties Association. The Hon. Mrs. W. Grey has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess. Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Major Grey as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The coming of age of Prince Arthur was celebrated with due honours at Windsor and Osborne, and also in the metropolis and at Woolwich and Portsmouth. The Prince had three days' leave of absence from his military duties in order that he might pass the auspicious occasion with the Queen at Osborne. On Monday his Royal Highness received at the Ranger's Lodge, Greenwich Park, deputations from Greenwich and Woolwich, who presented congratulatory addresses upon the attainment of his twenty-first year. The Prince has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, R.E., V.C., to be Comptroller of the Household; Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, to be Equerry; and Lieutenant Maurice Fitzgerald, of the Royal Rifle Brigade, to be Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness. The Prince has visited the Gaiety and the Queen's Theatres during the week.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE FLANDRES.

The Count and Countess de Flandres arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Saturday last, from Brussels. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses drove to Twickenham, and dined with the Count and Countess de Paris. The Count and Countess have received visits from the Prince of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and from a large number of distinguished personages. Their Royal Highnesses have also paid numerous visits, and have entertained various guests at dinner at Claridge's Hotel.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alocock, J. P., to be Vicar of Birchington, near Margate.
Bacon, J. H.; Vicar of Stallingborough, Lincolnshire.
Burrow, John; Incumbent of St. Matthew's Sec, N. Devon.
Evans, Lewis Moule; Rector of Leathley.
Francis, S. F.; Rector of Isfield, Sussex.
Fothergill, H. J.; Rector of Zeal Monachorum, Devonshire.
Foster, A. J.; Assistant Curate of St. Augustine's, South Kensington.
Gillett, C. J.; Rector of Michaelston, Cornwall.
Lloyd, Julius; Incumbent of St. John's, Greenock.
Maughan, Henry Macdonald; Curate of East Malling, near Maidstone.
Thompson, Robert Boyle; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Thurstonland, Kirkburton.
Tugwell, George; Rector of Bathwick-cum-Woolley.
Ward, R. F.; Rector of Salmonby, Lincolnshire.
Whitehurst, B.; Vicar of Radford Semele, Warwickshire.
Wright, A.; Vicar of Teynton All Saints with Teynton St. Peter, Lincoln.

Prebendary Scarth, for thirty years Rector of Bathwick, has been presented with a silver candelabrum and £100.

Canon Lightfoot, one of the newly-appointed members of the Chapter of St. Paul's, has given £500 to the Completion Fund of the Cathedral.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray to be a Church Estates Commissioner, in the place of the late Mr. E. Howes, M.P.

At the annual meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund, on Wednesday, it was stated that the contributions last year amounted to £40,000, and that the total receipts since the foundation of the fund had reached the sum of £420,000.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a Congregation held on Tuesday, the amendments to the statute newly arranging the Law and Modern History School were submitted to the House. A series of amendments proposed by Mr. George, of New, for completely dividing the school into two schools—one of law and the other of modern history—were discussed with much animation. Ultimately, those who had drawn up the statute agreed to accept them, and they were carried without a division. A proposal made by Professor Burrows to make a fair and competent knowledge of English history a requisite in the Law School was opposed by several speakers, and rejected by 36 votes against 3. Another made by Mr. Neate, of Oriel, to substitute the addition of three members to the Board of Studies elected by Congregation for the power of adding three members by co-optation, was also warmly opposed, and rejected by 30 votes to 3. It was agreed to add the Vinerian Reader in English Law, or any future Vinerian Professor, to the Board of Studies in the Law School; but the proposal to add the Camden Professor of Ancient History to the Board of Studies in the Modern History School was opposed and rejected by 15 votes to 14.

Mr. A. W. Bateman, B.A. (late Demy) of Magdalen, has been elected Radcliffe Travelling Fellow.

The vacant Classical Postmasterships at Merton have been awarded to Messrs. F. H. Groome, Commoner of C.C.C., late of Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich, and H. Wilkinson, of Dulwich School. There were sixteen candidates. Messrs. G. T. Power, from Somersetshire School, Bath, and W. H. Kelaart, from Wellington School, have been elected Scholars of Oriel. There were twenty-eight candidates. Mr. H. G. Watts, from Worcester Cathedral School, has been elected to an Adam de Brome Exhibition at Oriel, of the annual value of £30; and Mr. A. R. Street, of Oriel, to an Ireland Exhibition, of the annual value of £30. At Brasenose College the following gentlemen were elected Classical Scholars:—Messrs. H. F. Boyd, from Marlborough School, and B. Sharp, from Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich; and subsequently T. Crick, of Cranbrook School. Mathematical Scholar—Mr. A. A. Knollys, of Haileybury School and private tuition. There were thirty-six candidates. The candidates for the vacancies at the three colleges were examined at the same time and in the same papers at Oriel, those who were not elected to the college for which they offered themselves being considered eligible for the other two.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following elections to scholarships and exhibitions have been made at St. John's:—Burnside, Christ's Hospital; Rayner, Winchester College—scholarships of £70 each. Barker, Shrewsbury School; Body, private tuition—scholarships of £50 each. Batten, Haileybury; Lamplugh, private tuition; Moss, Shrewsbury School; Scott, University College School, London; Tilyard, Norwich Grammar School; Willis, private tuition—exhibitions of £50 each. Clough, from Rugby Grammar School was elected to the natural science exhibition, of the value of £50 per annum.

At Queens', Davis, King's College, London, has been recommended for a scholarship of £60; and Stollard, Derby School, Walters, King's College, and Tilyard, for scholarships of £40.

The following is the list of honours in the recent Theological Examination, better known as the "Voluntary":—Middle Bachelors, Class I.—Bembridge, Christ's, 4; Drury, Christ's, 1, 3, 4; Fyson, Christ's, 2, 4; Hayne, Trinity, Class II.—Foster, St. John's; Hicks, Sidney; Wirgman, Magdalene, Class III.—Archdall and Hulbert, Corpus; McGill, Trinity; Sweet, Magdalene. Commencing Bachelors, Class I.—Eardley-Wilmot, Clare, 4. Class II.—Fisher, Sidney. Class III.—Griffith, St. John's; Pycock, St. Catharine's, 4; Shepherd, Sidney. (1) Scholefield Prize; (2) Hebrew Prize; (3) Evans Prize; (4) Passed satisfactorily in Hebrew.

The Winchester reading prizes have been adjudged to Kirkpatrick and Whitmell, Trinity, aeq.

Mr. Alfred Pretor, M.A., of Trinity, has been elected a Fellow of St. Catharine's.

The Senate has declined to examine the students of those schools to be established by the Endowed Schools Commission in which the French and German languages are to be accepted to the exclusion of Greek.

It is proposed to open a house at Cambridge in October for the reception of students attending the lectures for women. The regular payment will be £20 a term, but a reduction of one fourth will be made for persons preparing for the profession of education.

Mr. Darwin has presented to the University the remainder of the collections in invertebrate zoology made by him during the celebrated voyage of the *Beagle*.

The Special Commissioners under the Public Schools Act have made statutes for constituting new governing bodies for Charterhouse, Winchester, and Shrewsbury Schools. The governing body of Charterhouse School is to consist of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, one member to be elected from time to time by the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford, one by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge, one by the Senate of the University of London, one by the President and Council of the Royal Society, one by the Lord Chancellor, one by the Lord Chief Justice, one by the Head Master, Second Master, and Assistant Masters of the school, three members to be elected by the Governors of Sutton's Hospital in Charterhouse, and four members to be elected in the first instance by the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, and afterwards by the governing body. The governing body of Winchester School is to consist of the Warden of New College, Oxford, and the Warden of Winchester, for the time being, one member to be elected by the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, one by the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford, one by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge, one by the President and Council of the Royal Society, one by the Lord Chief Justice, one by the Head Master, Second Master, and Assistant Masters of the school, and three by the governing body for the time being. The governing body of Shrewsbury Free Grammar School is to consist of the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the time being; one member to be elected by the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford, one by the Council of the Senate of Cambridge, one by the President and Council of the Royal Society, one by the Lord Chief Justice, one by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, two by the Corporation of Shrewsbury, one by the Head Master, Second Master, and Assistant Masters of the school, and three by the governing body for the time being. In all three cases the masters of the school are prohibited from being elected as members of the governing body.

Miss Brackenberry, of Manchester, has announced her intention to give £5000 for the erection of suitable buildings for a medical school in connection with Owens College, and a further sum of £5000 as an endowment for the maintenance of the department. Miss Brackenberry's father was a medical man.

The scheme to found in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connection with the University of Durham, a college for the teaching of physical science, especially as applied to engineering, mining, manufactures, and agriculture, is meeting with a large amount of popular support. The promoters thought that they might make a start with £5000; they have received promises to the extent of £16,000, and they hope to raise a capital fund of £30,000. A very noble building is being erected in Westgate-street, Newcastle, by the coal trade, and it is intended to have the college in it. The Duke of Northumberland has subscribed £2500, Sir W. G. Armstrong £1000, and Mr. Charles Mitchell, the iron-ship builder, £1000 to the fund.

At a meeting of the Glasgow University Council, last week, a motion was adopted recommending that measures be taken to extend the means of improving the quality of secondary education over the country, to organise a system of scholarships for students commencing the curriculum, and to institute at once a general entrance examination. It was reported that the subscriptions for the University Building Fund amounted to £138,490.

The Rev. F. Simcox Lea, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Stepney, has been elected president of Sion College for the ensuing year.

Mr. G. J. Goschen, M.P., distributed certificates and diplomas to the successful candidates at the University local examinations for Sussex, on Wednesday.

Mr. Francis William Percival, M.A., of Brasenose College, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and has been assigned as a district the counties of Oxford and Buckingham.

The Earl of Carnarvon was installed, on Wednesday night, as Grand Second Principal of English Arch Masons.

Mr. Maxwell Melvill, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* suggests that Mr. Lowe may easily save the £1000 which the printing of the match-box stamps has cost by selling them to collectors for their albums.

The United States Navy, as we learn from a return recently published, consists of 179 ships, of which 51 are classed as ironclads, and 29 as tugs. Of the total number on the Navy List only 40 are in commission.

The Chambers of Agriculture in Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, on Saturday, had the Government Local Rating Bills under discussion, and resolutions disapproving the measures were passed.

The Prince of Wales has signified his intention to visit the forthcoming exhibition, at Guildford, of the Bath and West-of-England Agricultural Society and Southern Counties Association. The exhibition will be opened on Whit Monday, and will last, as usual, five days.

The publication of the Census returns for 1871, as far as they have yet been made known, reveals an extraordinary increase of population in some of the great centres of manufacturing industry, and a corresponding decrease in the purely agricultural towns and districts of the country.

THE LATE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The late Right Hon. John Rober Davison, Q.C., and M.P. for Durham, who held, during a few months before his death, the office of Judge Advocate General, is much regretted. He had gained a high standing in the legal profession, with a large practice at the Parliamentary Bar, and at the general election of 1868 was returned for his native city, Durham. The vacancy which occurred in the office of Judge Advocate General in November last was not filled up for some time, pending a consideration of the question whether the office should be retained as a political appointment; but it was felt that, in a Session to be especially devoted to army measures, Mr. Cardwell required all the Parliamentary assistance available, and Mr. Davison was appointed Judge Advocate. A fortnight or three weeks ago he was found dead in his bed, while staying on a visit at the house of his friend, Mr. St. George Burke, Q.C., the Anberries, near Sudbury. A Bluebook, which he had been reading in bed, lay by his side. The cause of death was proved by the inquest to be heart disease. He was buried at the parish church of Seal, Kent, near his private residence there, Under-river House. He was forty-five years of age, a widower, and has left four children.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

AT CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST.

A gentleman sixty-three years of age, with a lady and a boy of fifteen, resting in the pleasure-grounds of an English rural mansion—that is the subject of our Engraving. It does not seem much; but this gentleman is he who a twelvemonth since was Emperor of the French nation and the most powerful monarch in Europe. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, lately reigning as Napoleon III., is a man whom history will celebrate, with praise and blame, as frequently and as loudly as any person of our times. His career has been more varied than that of any contemporary Sovereign, except King Louis Philippe. His performances, if not in the military, yet in the political and diplomatic, spheres of public effort, have been scarcely less important than those of his mighty uncle. His fortunes during twenty years were equally prosperous; his figure seemed almost as imposing to those who

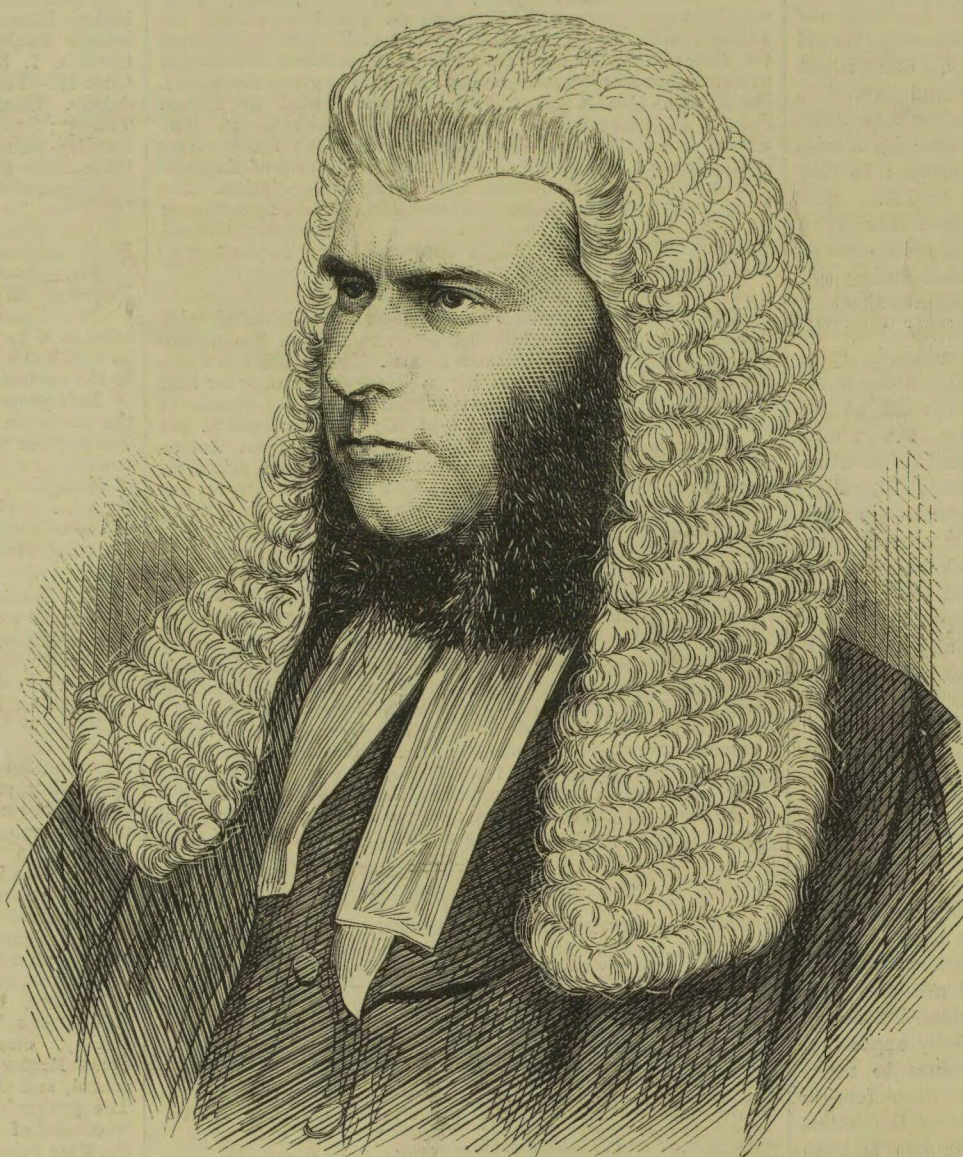
admire worldly success, however gained; and his influence was certainly used for better purposes, with a higher sense of moral responsibility, than the rule of Napoleon I. It cannot be denied that he sought to improve the condition both of France and of the neighbouring nations. He did some good things, which other princes in his position might not have done; he withheld the French Government and

desires; for himself or his son, to leave Camden Place, or a similar abode, and go back to the Tuileries Palace—we can only say, it is a matter of taste.

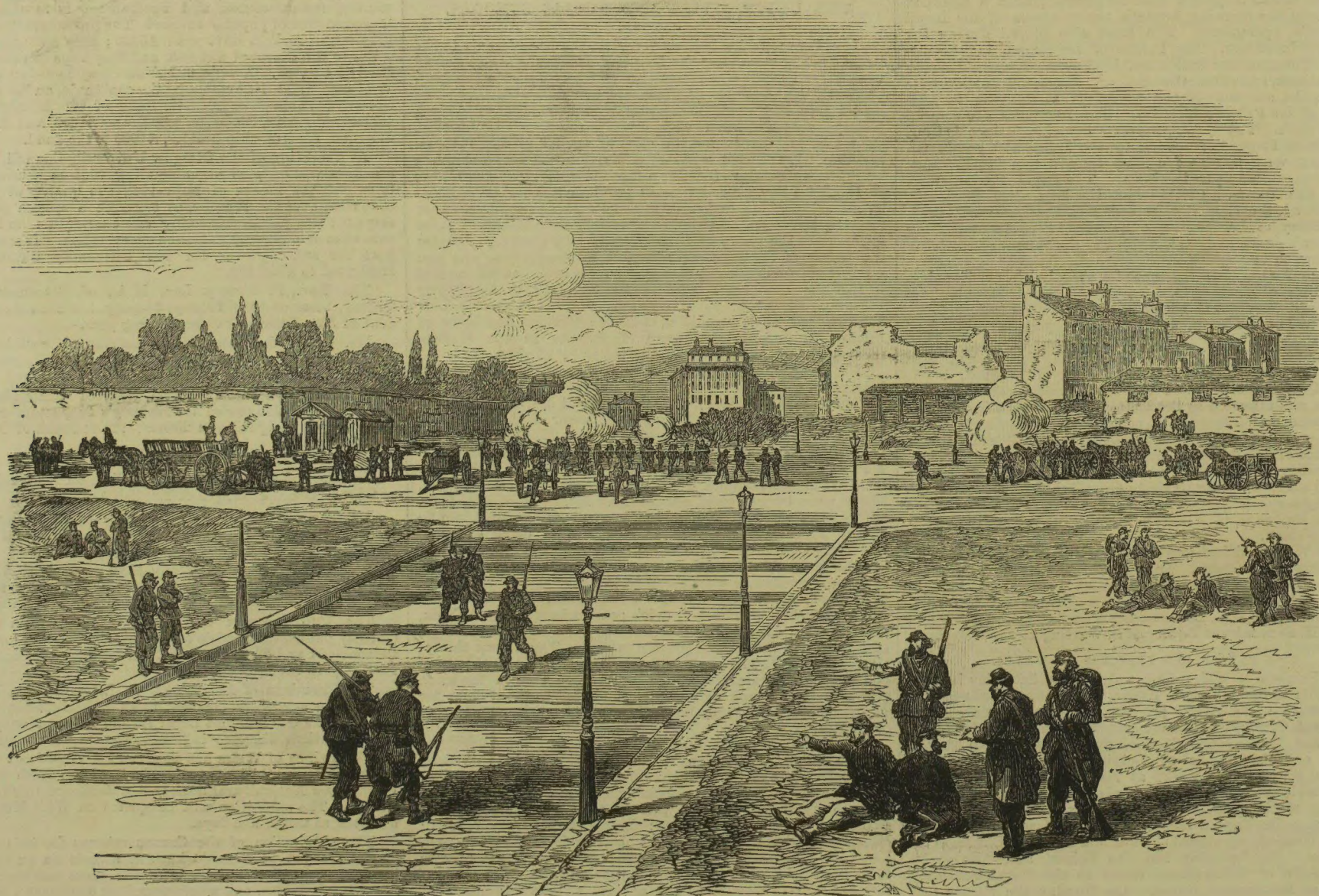
The Queen has appointed the Earl of Stair to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

people from doing some evil things, which might have been perpetrated without him. He preserved peace with Great Britain; he helped to check the encroachments of Russia; he delivered Italy from Austrian dominion, and even tolerated her unity and independence; he repressed, at home, both the restless war-spirit and the fury of the Red Communist faction. He directed social activity to works of substantial profit; encouraged trade, the arts, manufactures, agriculture, freedom of international commerce; decorated the city of Paris, and enlarged the provincial towns; made it easier to cross the land by railways, and the sea by steam-ships. He behaved with dignity and civility, though not with perfect honesty, to the Governments of foreign States; and was a ruler, in short, until his fatal mistake last midsummer, whom France and Europe had no cause to detest; one who, if his rule had been legitimate, would have had few enemies in the world. For he was apt to disarm those who had been his enemies by singular patience and forbearance, when they fell into his hand.

Such is the character, upon the whole, that might truthfully have been written of the late Emperor a twelvemonth ago. We are not inclined here to moralise upon the change in his position since then, or to display the faults, in himself and in others which have brought about this change. He is once more in England, a private gentleman, with his wife and child, living in retirement, and in that respectability which is common to many thousands of others dwelling amongst us. We heartily wish him that enjoyment of health and peace, and of freedom, ease, and comfort, which every one of us would desire for himself. It cannot be that he should cease to regret the past. But may he neither find nor make any occasion for more regret in the future! He is a student and writer, as well as an actor, of history and historical biography, which must have taught him the real value of an Imperial title. Can he think it worth pursuit or possession, having once sat upon a throne, which was perhaps not so agreeable as his present seat on the Chiselhurst garden-chair? If he



THE LATE RIGHT HON. J. R. DAVISON, M.P., JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: COMMUNISTS' BATTERY AT THE TROCADERO.



AT CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST, 1871.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Everything that ought to be set forth touching our Third Great Exhibition will have been, or will be, so admirably said with pen or pencil by my colleagues in the production of this Journal, that I feel half inclined to apologise for touching on the subject. But a writer must sadly lack resources who cannot assign a reason for saying that which he need not say. I was at the opening of the magnificent show in 1851, and also at that of the very considerably less magnificent one of 1862. The proceedings at neither were recalled on Monday last—at least to me. The place was something between a flower-show and a fancy fair, both of the most charming kind. The scene in the conservatory I thought delightful. There was a wealth of colour, a mass of ladies for the most part admirably dressed, just music enough to please without boring you, and just enough of ceremony to give the business a certain form, and to prevent its being merely a garden party under glass. I hope that this is not a trivial view of an important matter, and I see no reason why good work should not be done in an agreeable way. I speak for myself only, and confess to having enjoyed this last Monday morning much more than I enjoyed either of the "grand" celebrations. If the same sensible course could have been adopted in regard to the numbers of presentations that was taken in the case of the "report," and a good many meritorious nobodies could have been "taken as presented," we should have been spared the only tedious part of the day. But there should be light and shade in everything, and there was little to complain of until after the ceremonial. We were all very sorry not to see Princess Christian, and we all agreed that the Prince of Wales spoke out the Declaration capitally, or, as Professor Tyndall would say, with all the steam on. But afterwards human temper (and, though engaged in a great effort for the improvement of humanity, we were but human) was sorely tried by the stupidity of some of the police. The scene in the gallery, where the representatives of foreign nations were mobbed for half an hour, though no fault of the high-class mob, was the blunder of the day; and the sun took that opportunity of sending his most scorching rays down through the glass and upon our unfortunate heads. The foreigners bore it all most resignedly. I have nothing to say about the Exhibition itself, partly for the reason with which I began this paragraph, partly because I saw nothing of it. Twenty years ago one would have instantly begun to improve one's mind by inspecting every corner, but twenty years teaches us that the mind can wait for improvement. I am glad to set down in all honesty my impression that the opening day of the Exhibition of 1871 was one of great pleasantness.

The doings at the German Peace Festival in London should not be forgotten amid our own ceremonies, political fights, and exhibitions. It seems that we have more than 100,000 Germans among us, doing their work and getting their living with characteristic industry and quietude, and we very seldom hear of them, nationally, except in connection with gymnastics, at which they are great proficient. At their Turnhalle they have been holding a celebration in honour of the glory and consolidation of Germany, and of the peace; and it has been a grand success. From an eloquent address by Professor Max Müller I take a few words:—"Were I to mention to you the names of those in England who have remained true to the German cause throughout, they would be the names that have the best ring throughout the world. The kernel of England is not against us; her true aristocracy is with us. And why? Not only because the same blood runs in our veins; not only because, as old Bilderdyk says, 'English is, after all, but an old low German'; not only because the Reformation has found its two strongest pillars in England and Germany; not even because old Blucher arrived at Waterloo in the nick of time. No; there is a better and a higher reason. It is because Germans and English owe allegiance to the same Queen, because they recognise the same majesty as their highest authority, and that queen and that majesty is the voice of conscience." Well, one is glad to read this; and I should like to append to it the request, "German papers, please copy."

Minora canamus. More than once has been explained in this column that gushing paragraphs on what is called "justice's justice" are to be taken with a good many grains of salt. They are usually concocted by persons who have seldom a special reason for being candid, and often a special reason for being the reverse. Investigation proves about ninety-five per cent of such things to be rubbish. But, when a case has been solemnly and judicially heard, and a Lord Advocate tells the House of Commons that all is right, we may safely express an opinion upon it. A Scottish Baronet, driving a tandem, fancied (wrongly, the Lord Advocate thinks) that some children in the road had thrown something at one of his horses. He "threw out his lash;" caught one "little" child, aged four, by the neck, and dragged him, lasso-fashion, along the road for six yards. The child does not appear to have been "materially" hurt, and a demand for compensation was not complied with. Surely, the affair was an assault. Proceedings were taken, but they failed; and the Lord Advocate is convinced that justice was not defeated. However, it appears to me, and I imagine that it will appear to a good many other persons, that there is yet something for the Baronet to do before the last should be heard of the case.

The Lucifer is not quite burned out. It seems that Mr. Lowe, nothing doubting that he should carry his tax, caused a very large number of stamps to be prepared, with the motto which will take its place in history. Messrs. De La Rue brought their extraordinary resources of production to bear, and Mr. Lowe has got stamps which will cost something under £1000, and which are of no use. He was quite right in giving the order, as, had the bill passed, the demand for the stamps would have been instant and enormous. But why not tax photographs? Not a thousand the fewer would be sold in a year because of the stamp, and then see how happily the Latin would fit. *Lux is lux*, whether sun light or match light. A doof is visibly set open for Mr. Lowe, and if he walks through it he will save our £1000 and get a good many thousands more.

This paragraph is for ladies. There has come into my hands a brief note from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and these be the contents:—"The Lord Chamberlain has been commanded to give notice that the high square cut gowns (I copy exactly) which have of late been occasionally worn by Ladies attending her Majesty's Courts and Drawingrooms, cannot be considered as 'Full Dress,' or in future be admitted on these occasions." The edict is dated April 12. The subject is too serious to be treated by one of the inferior sex; and I do no more than aid in promulgating the decree. Was it not the other day that we were complimenting Madame Ollivier, wife of the Minister of France, for having given a notification in the opposite direction? Well, what has happened? "Light-hearted" M. Ollivier and the dynasty are nowhere, and washerwomen walk in the Tuileries. Let us beware how we remove one bulwark of the Constitution.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

No one who witnessed the scene on that night when reconstruction of the Budget was announced could have anticipated so rapid a mutation as occurred in the feelings of the Ministerialists. Those—and they were many—who demanded that the "Budget should be taken back," when the behest was obeyed could not, or did not, even then restrain their antagonism. There were Lord George Cavendish—a typical representative of the Whig landed interest, who looks so wise, and is wise inasmuch as he seldom opens his Parliamentary lips—positively jocose while he was oracularly warning the Minister how he ran a tilt against the "great families" even on his own side; and Mr. Fawcett, raging because his pet working men were exempted from taxation by the revised financial scheme; and Mr. Osborne, playing a Parliamentary Touchstone without the geniality of the original, and jesting at all and sundry; and Mr. Disraeli, sardonically humorous, and insinuating promise of contest to come; and Mr. Lowe, so crestfallen that he could not spare either friend or foe a sarcasm or a gibe. All that happened was ominous; and next day down came notices of amendment "like Cedron in flood," the flow being from various channels. Anyone who knows the excellent and respected position which Mr. W. H. Smith holds in his party, and is familiar with his kindly and unpretentious, but solid and assured character, must have felt at once that he was not the man to push himself to the front of that party on his own mere volition; while it was equally certain that of all others he was, by character and by position in the House, the person an astute party leader, like Mr. Disraeli, would select to initiate a party movement which it was desirable should, on the face of it, be actuated only by the purest and most straightforward motives and intentions. As to Mr. James White, probably nobody thought twice of his attempt to produce a replica of the motion which had been previously cast out in utter extinction; but in that of Mr. McCullagh-Torrens, it was evident that there lurked elements of danger to the Ministry, with which he is in a state of undisguised antipathy; while the resolutions of Mr. W. Fowler and Mr. Vernon Harcourt were auxiliary, though powerfully auxiliary, in their character.

There was wide significance in an event which preceded by a day or two the actual struggle on the Budget, when, as it were, there was a rehearsal of the drama which would be played if revolts from the Government and the Opposition in force were to unite; and the moral on the motion to preserve Epping Forest "for the people," whatever that means, was that by such a junction the Government could be defeated by two to one.

The interval between the Friday and the Monday was a sidelong testimony to Sabbath influence on the disposition of men; for in that period the divergent Ministerialists had found out that they were to be employed in "taking the chestnuts out of the fire" for Mr. Disraeli; and they came down, if not in penitential mood, and ready to sing palinodes, prepared to be systematically illogical between their speeches and their votes. When Mr. W. H. Smith had put his case neatly, pointedly, easily, and Mr. Liddell had fumed and fretted his quarter of an hour, there was no darting eagerness to engage in dialectic strife, and the opening of the debate seemed to indicate nothing but a skirmish with foils. There came forth, however, Mr. Pease, with one of those efforts to be jovial which are so often the covering of a mortified spirit, to lead a chorus of condemnation and condonation. There was Mr. Osborne Morgan, who, finding himself allowed unopposed to strike in at an hour which is generally occupied by a Parliamentary personage, set in to utter jokes, uttered in terms so mournful in their cadence that he seemed to be struggled for by tragedy and comedy. Anon arose Mr. Stansfeld, a not unskilful move, for here was a democratic, economic, reforming politician, who might be supposed still to have a communion of soul with the malcontents below the gangway. All that he said was calculated to disperse that notion into empty air; but some might have fancied that when he was officially proclaiming the profitableness of increase in Estimates, and the exceeding pleasantries of the incidence of income tax, that they beheld a metaphorical realisation of the "dancing of a horn-pipe in fetters." Curiously enough, his speech seemed founded on a notion which had prevailed that, somehow, Mr. Smith's motion would lapse, and that the contest would be with Mr. McCullagh-Torrens on the suspension of payment towards the National Debt; and, altogether, if there had been no other means at work for the salvation of the Government, his address would have done little towards it. Nothing could be more ingenuous than the expression of opinion diverse to the Government finance than the speeches of representative Liberals like Mr. Richard and Sir John Lubbock, or more ingenious than the way in which they escaped from their own conclusions and "concluded" to vote for Ministers. To be sure, Mr. Vernon Harcourt—who strove to be vivacious and was sufficiently sarcastic, though his humorous sallies somehow suggested the gambollings of a giraffe, which are not exactly facile—made only a half confession, indicating that he could not help to escort Mr. Disraeli across the floor of the House to the Treasury bench, but giving no hint that he would, by the crucial act of voting, help to keep Mr. Gladstone there. Apart from his first sentence, and an unconscious commentary on his recent sneer at the classics, when he signified that he could best convey his meaning by a Latin quotation, Mr. Lowe was serious and dull, and not the less that he was indulging in sciomachy; inasmuch as he dealt with Mr. McCullagh-Torrens's motion, which was still in supposition, and so was grappling with a shadow.

If, as in the event it proved, Mr. Disraeli wished to have the last word, it was good tactic to put up Mr. Baring; for though he is grandiose in phrase and portentous in manner, he carries heavy metal, and he used his guns double-shotted on Mr. Gladstone, who could not choose but follow. Sooth to say, the Premier was, with one reservation, equal to the occasion; for he gave way to no devious passion, was in a semi-bitter and sarcastic vein, less diffuse than usual, except when he was perfunctorily fighting the shadow of Mr. Torrens's motion; and all through his speech was so much that of one about to win, that he needed not, and did not, put passion, and sound, and fury into his peroration, which consisted of a pointed putting of the resolve of the Government. The occasion served to bring out Mr. Disraeli's best qualities as a debater. He knew he was out-manceuvred, but he bated no jot of confidence; and his glancing, glinting comment on every salient point of the discussion, the sliding of humour and sarcasm into sharp criticism, the easy assurance of manner, the wonderful sustenance of voice, and the well-managed flexibility of tone, so as just to give cadence to his points, were never more developed than now, when he knew that he had to cheer up his party, whom he had led, by a slight miscalculation of the temper of a section of the Liberals, to defeat instead of to victory. Possibly he may have comforted himself with a belief that, if he would scrupulously let it alone, the Budget was not yet out of peril.

THE FARM.

May opened with cold easterly winds and rather sharp white frosts; but the delightful rains of last week were very beneficial, and there is the prospect of an abundance of grass. In some districts a large area of the young wheat-plant looks badly; and, after being thinned off by the frosts and wireworm, has been mended by April and other spring kinds. Its present appearance will not certainly warrant any depression in the trade. Barley was never put in under better circumstances than this year, and bids fair to be a good crop; but winter beans have, in places, been almost entirely cut off and replanted with peas. Cold nights and mornings are still a great check, and a dry, warm month would be very desirable for agricultural purposes.

The great spring fairs have gone off better in the south and midland counties than they have in the north of England. Trade was not brisk either at Penrith or Carlisle, except for lots in good condition and nearly ready for the butcher. Bedford and Loughborough were well supplied, and most of the beasts were cleared off at satisfactory prices. Lincoln Fair was very largely attended. Good horses were quickly bought up, at capital prices; but the show of sheep was smaller than has been known for years, and is attributed to the early sales taking place before the fair and to a large number of sheep being fed off during the winter. Messrs. Smith and Ellison's cup was awarded to some very fine sheep penned by Mr. Morris, of Waddington. They fetched the top prices—fifty being sold at 100s., and fifty at 90s. We do not recollect any prices equal to these since 1866, when Mr. Greatham sold 200 hogs for £1000. As an instance of the prices realised, some sheep, sold at Caistor for 63s. (which was one of the best fairs ever held), were resold at Lincoln for 74s. Cattle were fully as dear as sheep. Mr. Hall, of Scorboro' Holderness, bought eighty-four grazing bullocks at £25 each; and at no time has so small a steer realised £20 as at the present.

The Bath and West of England Society intend holding their meeting next year at Dorchester. The show in Shalford Park, Guildford, on Whit Monday, promises to be the best yet held. The entries are more numerous than hitherto, and the railway companies are enlarging their stations and preparing special cheap trains.

The shorthorn sales which Mr. Thornton held at the close of last month, in the north of England, went off very successfully. Upwards of 180 pedigree animals were sold for £12,500. Mr. John Wood's nineteen cows, at Stanwick Park, Darlington, averaged £92. Lord Bolton bought Prunella (160 gs.) and Connie (200 gs.), the two best lots, to remain in Yorkshire. Mr. Stainforth took Clorinne (150 gs.) into Westmorland, and Mr. St. John Ackers two good cows into Gloucestershire. Seven lots went into Cumberland. Mr. A. Mitchell bought two lots for Scotland; and Clotilde 2nd (100 gs.), a fine young cow, was purchased for Mr. W. Dangar, of Australia. Mr. Nesham's sale, the following day, was well attended, and made satisfactory prices. The old Raine blood had somewhat gone out of fashion, and the cattle were considered to have lost size. Fatiko, a red heifer of this strain, fetched the top price (140 gs.), and was bought by Messrs. Hampton and Co., for Kentucky. Mr. Tracy, of Kent, also bought three of the best-bred lots; and three go out to Australia.

The Whitwell sale of Mr. J. Peel's and Mr. R. Eastwood's herds attracted a large company of old breeders, and resulted in the highest averages known for some time—Mr. Eastwood's fifteen reaching £181 8s. 9d. each, and Mr. Peel's nineteen (including seven bulls, four of which were white) £148 8s. 9d. Singularly enough, the highest price in each was 400 gs. Mr. Peel's were first sold; but the cattle being extremely high in condition, and the absence of calves, gave them a somewhat doubtful character. Mr. H. Chandos Pole Gell gave 205 gs. for Marion, and Mr. J. Beattie, of Annan, 400 gs. for her heifer, Marionette; Marchioness, a red-and-white yearling of the same strain, fetching 300 gs. (D. Pugh). Mr. Torr bought Boundless (53 gs.) at a speculative price, and Mr. E. J. Smith, of Ireland, took Brigantine, the best heifer, at 350 gs. Mr. Aylmer (2), Mr. Stainforth (1), Mr. W. Fox (1), Mr. D. Pugh (4), and Mr. I. Gordon, of Cluny (1), were the other buyers. Mr. Eastwood's small herd were very even and well brought out. Mr. H. De Vitre, Berks, seemed anxious to buy the entire lot; he gave 195 gs. for Double Butterfly, the first cow, a 300 gs. purchase at Towneley, in 1864; and opposed Culhaw for Duchess of Towneley, which went to Colonel Towneley for 340 gs. Mr. De Vitre also bought Rosette 6th (105 gs.) and Birthday (155 gs.) Phoebe Butterfly was considered cheap at 185 gs. (W. Fox), her prize heifer Red Butterfly going, at 400 gs., to Sir Curtis Lampson, who also gave 205 gs. for Double Butterfly 3rd. The other prize heifer, Double Butterfly 2nd, goes to America at 325 gs. Mr. White, Australia, gave 76 gs. for Phoebe Butterfly; and Lord Sudeley 130 gs. for Baron Butterfly. Mr. Eastwood's average is the highest known for an entire herd. The fifty-three head from Mr. R. Jefferson's herd sold well at Preston, Cumberland, averaging £43 13s. 3d. The interest taken in the breed across the Atlantic is best shown by the purchase from Mr. Cochrane, of Canada, of a young bull, Duke of Hillhurst, by Colonel Kingscote, and Eleventh Lady of Oxford, a three-year old heifer of the Oxford tribe, by the Earl of Dunmore. These animals were shipped last month from America, arriving recently at Liverpool in good order, and to the great satisfaction of the purchasers.

The funds and kind collected for the French peasants is now distributed, and most of the seed sown. About a sack of corn or potatoes has been given to each small farmer, and over 40,000 peasants received seed of some kind. They have expressed the greatest gratitude for the donations, and in several places prayers and masses have been offered up for the welfare of the donors. The fine quality of the seed has caused great surprise; and, besides averting a serious famine, the crops will doubtless be heavier on account of the new and good seed being transplanted to a different climate and soil. A general meeting will be held on May 23, when a report will be read and operations for the season suspended.

At a recent meeting of the school board in the parish of Llanyell, in Merionethshire, Mr. John Jones was elected chairman, Mr. Richard Jones vice-chairman, and Mr. John Robert Jones clerk. In another parish, Llanabar, in the same county, three of the five members of the board are named Jones.

At a meeting of the Dublin Municipal Council on Monday a motion was made to grant the sum of £300 towards the expenses of the forthcoming show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland; but, as the majority of the members were against the proposition, it was withdrawn.

The report of the Irish Loan Fund Board has been published. It states that the number of loan funds last year on the board's register was eighty-eight, being the same as in the preceding year. The circulation of loan funds through the country amounted to £565,422; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £21,046. The capital of loan funds actually working amounted to £147,174, or less by £3599. The number of loans made in 1870 was 121,078; or fewer by 4844.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

As we explained in our last, the Royal Academy set apart Wednesday of last week for the admission of critics of the press, but accompanied the privilege by a wish that no notice should appear till after the ordinary private view, on Friday—a stipulation which seemed to forbid our exercising the option we should have possessed, had no new arrangement been made, of commencing a review in our last Number. As, however, those of our weekly contemporaries who publish the whole, or, like ourselves, part of their impression on Friday, have not considered themselves bound to regard a wish which would place them at an obvious disadvantage, we object, in future, to form an exception.

Speaking generally, this year's exhibition is interesting from the variety of styles and manners of painting represented; but there are very few works of a high order. There would, indeed, have been a more than ordinary preponderance of commonplace, but for the increased influx of important foreign works, distinguished by learning and thoughtfulness in composition, and evincing thoroughness of training in execution.

Mr. Millais's peculiar genius is best exemplified in his more realistic subjects, "Chill October" (14) and "The Somnambulist" (313). The landscape portions of many previous works have largely contributed to their impressiveness, but the "Chill October" is the only picture from which Mr. Millais has wholly excluded figures. The scene is a bend of the Tay. A thick bed of reeds, with drooping, broken heads, rustling in the sere and yellow of autumn, fringe a backwater of the foreground; the river, swollen by recent rain, flows beyond, smooth and swift; willows and alders sway to the low wind on a tongue of land in the middle distance, their foliage, above the slaty line of the horizon, telling darkly against a rift of watery light in the canopy of raincloud impending overhead. Materials for a picture could not be simpler; yet, apparently without conscious effort, without recourse to suggestive means (as in such pictures as Daubigny's), by simply possessing himself of the broad essential facts, and reproducing them with extreme fidelity, Mr. Millais has produced a work which is saturated, as it were, with the sad and cold, lonely and foreboding sentiment of autumn. To the same unrivalled powers of realistic observation is due the charm of truth in the fair figure of the somnambulist, and the accompanying night effect, with the mysterious, half-iridescent glamour of an unseen moon on the sleep-walker's embroidered night-dress, and its green reflections on her brass candlestick. Her peril as she walks with wide-open yet unseeing eyes along the verge of the sea-cliff is intimated without the least approach to obtrusive sensationalism. Whether it was also worth while to indicate, however subordinately, such familiar adjuncts as the lamp-light from the coastguard station, and the row of marine-parade gas-jets in the distance, may be questioned. Another picture (1055) of a young lady gravely consulting with herself whether she shall return a "Yes or No?" to the gentleman whose letter and photograph she holds, is redeemed from triteness by the great sweetness of the lady's face. Mr. Millais's most serious effort, however, is the large picture representing Moses on the hill overlooking the battle of Rephidim, between Israel and Amalek, while Aaron and Hur are upholding his arms, so that Israel may prevail till the going down of the sun—a work upon which the artist has been some years engaged. The figures are relieved against the yellow glow of evening sunlight. The head of Moses is inclined forward, but he appears to be absorbed in prayer, not intent on the fight; his supporters exert themselves strenuously at their patient task—Hur casting towards the valley a sidelong look of fierce sympathy with the victorious progress of Israel. The spectator has to imagine the conflict, the composition not admitting any direct indication of it; for this reason the expressions and gestures will probably strike him, at least at first, as forced and demonstrative. No second look, however, will be required to recognise the vigorous, solid, and large style of the painting; in this respect it is far in advance of the "Jephtha's Vow"—Mr. Millais's previous attempt with a scriptural subject. But a difficulty which is likely to remain with most persons is the individualised character of the actors and the imitation of particular nature in the heads and limbs. Everyone will have his preconceived ideas of Moses and Aaron, and we frankly confess we do not find here our ideal of either the God-appointed law-giver and leader, yet "meekest of men," nor the patriarch of the Jewish priesthood. The artist seems himself to have been aware that his realistic power stood in his way in treating this lofty theme, and to have referred for the first time to the old masters. The looks of Moses, tossed by the wind, would almost appear to be reminiscent of Parmegiano's "Moses." But Mr. Millais must aim at still greater elevation of type and an imaginative as well dramatically-realistic conception. Meanwhile, all honour to him for this proof of the noblest ambition in art. The portrait of George Grote (165) is, we need hardly say, first rate.

With this should also be mentioned three portraits by Mr. Watts, who, with Mr. Millais, proves, as nearly all the great of old proved, that nothing in art ranks higher than portraiture at its best. We allude to the heads of Messrs. Millais and Leighton, and a larger portrait of Lady Isabella Somers Cocks (75), containing subtle traits of expression reminding one of Reynolds. The portraits (172 and 177) of his brother Academicians (intended, we understand, for presentation to the Academy's collection of portraits of its members) render the essential character of the men as well as their outer lineaments; and, though a little dry, have a clearness of colouring as welcome as it is rarely adopted by the painter. The portrait of Mr. Leighton is, however, unusually slight in definition.

Several other of the most remarkable pictures in the exhibition are contributed by foreigners. Of the two sides of M. Gérôme's artistic nature—an apparently cruel relish for the horrible, and cynical recognition of the sensuous (a nature common, one might almost fear, to the French)—the latter is illustrated in the picture, well known from previous exhibition, of Cleopatra displaying her charms to Cæsar to induce him to espouse her cause (144), and in "A Vendre" (1150). Both pictures are marked by the painter's peculiar thin texture, and an elaboration of detail that might naturally be accepted as guaranteeing an extreme accuracy of draughtsmanship which, however, the works really do not possess on examination; and also by a pervading unpleasantness of tone which, nevertheless, instead of repelling, seems, like the intensity of the realisation, to attract us to penetrate its murky depth of meaning. The "A Vendre" is a scene in the old Cairene slave-market such as, happily, no longer exists to need this painful exposure. A naked Arab girl stands casting a glance, angry yet alluring rather than shamed, through the shadows of her long, black tresses, and by her side crouches a Nubian girl. A monkey, whose visage much resembles that of the latter, a beautiful but empty shell, a bird of gay plumage, a pomegranate blossom, a sheathed weapon, are all useful for suggestion or points of colour. Mr. Alma Tadema, the pupil of Leys, who so intelligently and ably applies that master's principle of colouring and rich composition to the treatment of subjects from classical and Egyptian

life, borrowing his materials from Pompeii and the museums—has a picture with more of story and less of mere spectacle in it than usual. The archaeology, however, is not yet duly subordinated, as in M. Gérôme's works; the only too-skillfully-painted accessories have almost the same pictorial value as the figures, and—a common consequence of success—some signs of careless routine methods betray themselves. The subject before us is the discovery of Claudius by the Prætorian soldiers on their return to the Imperial palace the day after the murder of his nephew Caligula. Claudius is represented as having hidden within the place made sacred to his family by the altar to the great Julius, and close to which is a terminal bust of Augustus, stained at its pedestal by the bloody finger-marks of those who had in vain implored the protection of the deified Emperor, and whose corpses strewed the tessellated pavement. There is much not ill-placed humour in the mock abjectness of the bow with which the soldier withdraws the curtain from before the terrified future Emperor, and in the grins and ironical loyalty of his comrades as they enter laden with the loot of the undefended palace. A vigorous half-length of "The Grand Chamberlain to his Majesty King Sesostris the Great" (1101) is an example of M. Tadema's Egyptian "restoration."

In two large pictures of classical subjects by Messrs. Leighton and Leslie, the aim, more especially of the former, is ideal, not realistic. Mr. Leighton derives, while considerably adapting, his theme from an incident described in the "Alcestis" of Euripides, but which the Greek dramatist judiciously withheld from the stage. Hercules, on heroic deeds intent, arriving at the palace of King Admetus and discovering the house in mourning for the devoted Alcestis, who had given herself up to death as a substitute for her husband the King, resolves to watch the tomb where she lies, and deliver her from the fatal grasp of Thanatos or Death, when he comes with his sacrificial sword to cut off a lock of her hair in token of claiming his prey for the lower world. The Thanatos of Euripides is an austere priest of Hades in a dark robe, and the mourners are clad in black. In the picture the family of Admetus are attired in gorgeously-coloured draperies, and Death is a gaunt giant of ashen hue, with stony eyeballs, encumbered by great black wings that could never be articulated with his person. By following the dramatist's indications, one can easily conceive an imaginative treatment of this subject through the medium of chiaroscuro, rather than colour, which would be deeply impressive. But Mr. Leighton's version is a variation rather than an imaginative rendering; his aim at ideality stops short at the decorative in colour and the conventional in form; the masculine, tragic theme chosen is, in short, quite above and beside his special aptitudes. These are shown in the beauty of Alcestis reposing in the sculptural pallor of death, and the loveliness of a female in the foreground. But the figures of Admetus and his cowering family have little dramatic propriety; the sky effect of passing storm presents an impossible combination of golden greys, and lilacs, and sea-greens; and the struggle between Hercules and Thanatos seems to be unreal, if not theatrical. Strange technical shortcomings also occur in the draughtsmanship. Instead of observing the canon of proportions of Greek sculpture, the figures to the left exceed the Greek standard by nearly two heads; whilst the anatomy of Hercules (though the dray-horse development of the Romans is rightly avoided) is extraordinarily inaccurate in almost every particular. For instance, the back which the hero presents has no scapula, and the half of it from the spine to the arm-pit is scarcely broader than the width of the arm; the lower lumbar muscles, which in this action would be flattened over the false ribs, swell into a repetition of the glutei, and generally there are protuberances, nodules, and veins where they have no existence in nature. The artist is, however, entirely in his element in "Greek Girls Picking up Pebbles by the Sea" (567), an exquisite fantasia of graceful female forms, flowing lines, tossing draperies, gay, refined colours, and textures sweet as waxwork. Yet it is the duty of the critic to point out that the "style" of this work is essentially decorative, and to be distinguished from the true ideality of fine art, which is the noblest essence of, not an arbitrary symbol for, nature. Mr. Leighton's soundest and best picture, because the least artificial, is "Cleobulus Instructing his Daughter, Cleobuline" (1118).

It was for Mr. Leslie, one might suppose, a wide transition from the beauties of the Georgian novelists, or of the idylls of his own graceful fancy, to the heroine and attendant maids of the "Odyssey," introduced in his "Nausicaa" (103). He has, however, exchanged but little more than the quaint costumes of our "foremothers" for the peplos and chiton of antiquity. The Homeric maidens are of the same type, and have the same sweet, beauteous innocence which have charmed us so often; and the limestone-bank which forms the background has the familiar character and growths of the river-channels of Yorkshire and other parts of England. The fair Phæacian daughter of Alcinoüs has come, in obedience to the directions of Pallas, conveyed in a dream, to the stream to bathe, wash the robes of state—which one of her maids is bringing—and anoint herself preparatory to her nuptials. She sits while a maid plaits a wreath of blossoming myrtle on her fair brow, and another attendant pours wine into a cylix from an oenochoë. Presently she will resume the game of ball, and wake the shipwrecked Ulysses. The look of vague seriousness, softened by anticipatory love in the eyes of the beautiful princess, is the best point of the picture; though the general effect is very bright and charming. In the enlarged scale of this work, however, the artist's slightness of execution—the vacancy, almost, of the forms—becomes more apparent. The left arm of Nausicaa, for example, is one flat hue of carnation, nearly devoid of light and shade and half-tint requisite to model the limb. Mr. Leslie is a true artist in feeling, but he has yet much to learn in the technicalities of painting.

To the general public, who, it may be assumed, care less for recondite qualities of art and subjects of remote interest than for an intelligent representation of a scene of contemporary life, Mr. Frith's "Salon d'Or, Homburg" (158), will probably be the most attractive feature in the exhibition, though it cannot be expected to be so popular with the untravelled Englishman as the "Derby Day" and "Railway Station." This is one of the largest and most elaborate pictures Mr. Frith has painted; and he tells his sordid and pitiful gambling story with a point and precision and sagacity of observation not surpassed in any previous work. However, despite the painter's careful fidelity in depicting a scene he has evidently studied on the spot, and his skillful selection of characters and incidents, the picture is not equal in colour, solidity, or effect to the earlier works we have named. The principal pictorial defect arises from neglecting to mass the light and shade. Perfectly justifiable, however, is the license taken, and pictorially necessary, to point the moral of the scene by representing the losers, as betraying emotions usually concealed under a mask of indifference or bravado. Many of the characters are capably discriminated—such, for instance, as the important-looking directeur of the "Trente et Quarante" room announcing that "le

jeu est fait—rien ne va plus;" the highly-respectable croupiers and business-like "tailleurs;" the worn and haggard habitués, or fresh and eager novices; the repulsive winners and ingenuous losers; the calm, confirmed punters, showing no sign as they play martingale; and the raw victims turning from the table in despair. An excited young swell in the foreground, who, having lost all, is drawing a subsidy from his reluctant female companion, is one of the most telling points in the picture. Among the crowd of spectators, mingling with titled German adventurers, rich Russian nobles, and Parisian ladies of the demi-monde, will be recognised John Bull in *propria persona*, with his portly mate; a newly-married English couple on their wedding tour; a young, moralising curate, and others whose nationality we care less to acknowledge.

Messrs. Marks and Walker, the newly-elected Associates, put in a creditable appearance, which is the more welcome when several of the full members seem to lay small claim to the positions they heretofore held, or are absent altogether (in some instances, as in that of Sir Edwin Landseer, from the most lamentable of causes—declining health). Mr. Marks's "Bookworm" (149) is a thorough and conscientious piece of work, admirably suited by this successful mural designer for the panel of the new library chimney-piece in Crewe Hall, as restored by Mr. Barry, and well fitted to repay the examination which its multifarious details invite. The old Dryasdust sits, pen in mouth, hunting up some authority, surrounded by a chaos of stuffed beasts, birds, and insects, skeletons, and musty old tomes, unmindful of his untouched meal, heedless of the sunshine that illumines the page of living nature outside the casement, and deaf to another book-consumer in the shape of a nibbling mouse. Mr. Walker's "At the Bar" (1168) is a picture so low in tone that some time must be given to make out its meaning and details. A solitary figure of a woman is then perceived standing in the felon's dock. She is there on a charge that may conduct her to the gallows. Her face is wasted—but as much, it may be inferred, by passion as anxiety; she might faint, but for her strength of will. She has borne up through the agony of the long day's trial; the shadows of evening now gather about her, the clock points to five; the head of the sleeping court functionary below is scarcely distinguishable; she nervously fingers a sprig of the rue which it has been the custom to place before the Old Bailey prisoners since gaol fever was so fatal; but now, suddenly, her eyes turn wildly, with unutterable anxiety, to where the jury enter, with her fate on the foreman's lips—"Guilty!" or "Not guilty!" There is no picture in the exhibition more terribly pathetic than this. The excess of gloom scarcely, however, enhances its pathos; whilst the hot russet hue of the twilight is, pictorially, a mistake.

Here we may pause, in the belief that there are very few more pictures in this year's Academy exhibition which are likely to be subjects of immediate interest and conversation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of John Marshall, Esq., of Horsforth Hall, Guiseley, Yorkshire, dated June, 1869, was proved at Wakefield, under £120,000 personalty. He has bequeathed to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital £100, free; and a like sum to each of three other charitable institutions at Norwich, as his trustees may select.

The will of Augustus Frederick Hamilton, Esq., formerly an attorney in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, late of Wilmington House, St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, where he died March 17 last, was proved in London, on the 22nd ult., under £60,000 personalty in England; the acting and surviving executors being Henry Goode, Esq., barrister-at-law; and his sons, the Rev. Wollaston Goode, M.A., and the Rev. Alfred Juan Goode, M.A.; to each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £2000. The other executors were his brother, George Hamilton, and his nephew, George Thornton Hamilton, both deceased. The will is dated 1856, and a codicil 1866. The testator has left liberal legacies to relatives and friends, and to his servants, male and female. To his chief domestic, Charles Withers, £6000, and an annuity of £100. He has left bequests to the following institutions—viz., The British and Foreign Bible Society, £1000; the Royal St. Anne's Orphan Asylum; London Orphan Asylum (Clapton), Asylum for Fatherless Children (Reedham), British Orphan Asylum, and Friend of the Clergy Corporation, £4000 each, and to the poor of St. Helens, £500. The residue of his property he leaves to Alexander Grant, Esq., and the unmarried sisters of the said A. Grant, equally amongst them.

The will of Thomas Willement, Esq., late of Davington Priory, near Faversham, Kent, was proved in London on the 20th ult., under £60,000 personalty, by Thomas Combe, Esq., M.A.; the Rev. Arthur S. Latter, M.A.; and Charles Griffith, Esq., the joint acting executors, and to each of them he leaves a legacy of £100, free. The will is dated 1868, and a codicil 1869; and testator died March 10 last. There are several legacies to friends, acquaintances, and others; and liberal bequests to the family of the late Henry Dance. He bequeaths the manor of Davington, and the right of presentation to the living of Davington, and all other his real estate, and the residue of the personal, to Emma, wife of the Rev. Joseph Bramah, M.A. He bequeaths to the Royal Life-Boat Institution, the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, and to St. George's Hospital, £50 each, free; and leaves to the British Museum an ancient steel vessel found in the researches of Davington Priory.

The will of Mrs. Martha Duncombe, of Surbiton, Surrey, widow of the late Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., of Bryanston-square, London, was proved on the 19th ult., and sworn under £30,000. She bequeaths to her daughter Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Goldberg, of Clifton, the sum of £2000; to her daughters Maria and Sarah £1000 each; to her daughter Harriet, wife of Robert Darley Oxley, Esq., of Ripon, £3000; and to their son Robert all the stock standing in her name in the Two-and-a-Half-per-Cent Annuities; to her grandchildren, Ann and Mary Jackson, daughters of Albert Francis Jackson, Esq., of Putney, barrister-at-law, one moiety of her Three-per-Cent Bank Annuities, and directs, after payment of an annuity to her daughter Jane, that the other moiety shall form part of her residuary estate. There is a legacy to her friend Miss Catherine Fox Davis of £3000, and other small legacies. She appoints her daughters Isabella and Harriet residuary legatees.

The will of Miss Sarah Brown was proved, at Exeter, under £160,000; that of Mr. Thomas Mellers was proved under £90,000; of Mr. James John Farquharson, which extends to over 400 folios, under £50,000; of Lieutenant-General William Beckwith, K.H., Colonel 14th Hussars, in the Registry at Durham, under £35,000 personalty; of Mr. H. L. Smale, formerly a proctor in Doctors' Commons, under £30,000; and of Lady C. Young under £4000.

The Freemasons of Oldham have opened a new hall, built at a cost of about £2500, in Union-street.



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION GALLERIES, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Prince of Wales, acting for the Queen, opened the first of the Yearly International Exhibitions of Fine Arts and Industry, on Monday, in the Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, and in the adjoining newly-erected galleries, along the east and west sides of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, at Kensington.

The whole group of these buildings is shown in the above Engraving. Most of our readers are familiar with the aspect of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and the long ornamental arcade, parallel with the Albert and Exhibition roads. The sides facing these roads had a blank wall, with a piece of waste ground, some 200 ft. wide, extending between the back of the arcades and the road. On these strips of land the two main exhibition buildings are built. They are in the Decorated Italian style, with mouldings, cornices, columns, and courses in buff-coloured terra-cotta; the brickwork being of the hard red Faversham bricks, so as to match the garden architecture and to harmonise with the new museum buildings which are rising, though slowly, in front of them. The length of the buildings is, on the ground floor, at each side, 1100 ft.; on the upper floor, at each side, 600 ft. Their width throughout is 30 ft.; and the height of the two floors, 60 ft.

The monotonous level of such a length of building is broken on each side by four raised structures, which may be called pavilions rather than towers, since they only rise 5 ft. above the general line; four of these, on each side of the north and south extremities, are 35 ft. wide, the two centre ones being 65 ft. Along the parapet runs a handsome light Italian balustrade in terra-cotta, about 3 ft. high. The terra-cotta and red Faversham bricks are more durable against a London winter than even granite.

The lower story of each building, which joins the back of the Horticultural Society's arcade, is 30 ft. wide and 21 ft. high. It consists of a broad series of chambers, broken in equal lengths by the varying dimensions of the central pavilions. The ground floor is lighted by wide and lofty windows from the east and west sides. The upper floor is a repetition, on a smaller scale, of the picture galleries of the Exhibition of 1862. The galleries are about 28 ft. in width by 500 ft. in length. The length is, however, partially broken up by internal partitions, which project 9 ft. from the wall on each side, leaving a central space of 10 ft. clear. These incomplete partitions are four in number, symmetrically arranged throughout the building, and the five spaces which they divide may be regarded as separate rooms. The central room is 100 ft. in length, and is flanked by two smaller ones, each 60 ft. in length, leaving

155 ft. for the room at each end. They are lofty and well lighted, either from above, where intended for the reception of pictures, or by windows. The walls, when not covered by objects to be exhibited, appear soberly and richly coloured. At each end a broad staircase, of easy steps and frequent landings, serves to connect the floors; so that the general plan is simplicity itself, and visitors will be able to find, without the least difficulty, any object they may desire to see. At the southern extremity of the eastern galleries is an annex of quadrangular form, surrounding an open court. At the southern extremity of the western galleries a smaller annex has been appropriated to scientific inventions. The western ground-floor gallery is devoted to machinery in motion; and here, for the first time at any exhibition, the processes of the English worsted manufacture are fully shown. The principal feature of the western upper gallery is a large collection of pictures and sculpture by British artists. The middle room is devoted to water-colour drawings; the terminal rooms to oil paintings. The smaller intermediate rooms contain—one, a collection of objects of Oriental manufacture; the other, mosaics and miscellaneous works of art. On the eastern side the floor of the lower gallery is covered from end to end by cases containing specimens of the pottery of all nations. On the upper floor, the room at the northern extremity is

devoted to Belgian fine art; French fine art occupies the long room at the southern extremity; Italy also has a separate room; the fine art of other foreign nations is placed in the central room; and one room contains models, casts, and electrotypies. The other rooms are conveniently occupied, and there are no difficulties on each side. On the west, at the northern extremity, is a collection of the various animals producing the hair and wool that are used for woven fabrics, so that the visitor may see the process of manufacture literally from the beginning. A little farther southward is a Swedish school-room. On the western side is an annex for New South Wales; and another that contains coarse pottery, and machinery in motion.

It is in the front overlooking the Horticultural Society's Gardens that the greatest beauty of the new Exhibition buildings is seen. It will be recollected that at the northern end of the gardens the arcades gradually curve round in a semicircle towards the great conservatory. These arcades, which are only 12 ft. wide, are now finished, and their massive stone capitals and cornices are carved from designs by the South Kensington art-students. The arcades are now roofed in a solid and permanent manner. Their roofs thus form a promenade on a level with the floor of the picture and art galleries of the upper saloons, with which they communicate

through wide doorway entrances. This promenade is one of the most picturesque and popular portions of the Exhibition. The side next the gardens has a handsome terra-cotta balustrade, from which rise light ornamental carved wood columns, supporting a trellis-work of iron running along the whole length and breadth of the walk. This trellis-work is interwoven with vines and creepers, so that a grateful shade will be ensured to promenaders during the hottest hours of the day. The balustrade, too, is crowded with vases filled with flowers, and between these a pleasant view may be obtained over the whole extent of garden beneath. From this promenade, on each side, a lofty plant-house leads over the arcades into the centre of the great conservatory, on a level with the gallery into the Albert Hall. These plant-houses are to be used for the great horticultural shows, of which several of special interest will take place during the time of the Exhibition—that is, between May and September. From the conservatory the visitors can pass at once into the Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, and the promenade gallery there, which was lately described in our account of the opening of the Albert Hall. The architect of the new Exhibition buildings is Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Scott, C.B., as well as of the Albert Hall and the South Kensington Museum.

Our Illustrations of the opening ceremony last Monday will

appear next week. The weather was bright and fine. The gallery between the Albert Hall and the adjoining conservatory, and the conservatory itself, were filled with about three thousand people, some of them wearing official robes or military uniforms. Among these were the Lord Mayor of London and many provincial Mayors. The Prince of Wales, with the Count and Countess of Flanders, Princess Mary of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Teck, Prince Christian, and Prince John of Glouceburg, arrived at noon, attended by lords and ladies in waiting and officers of the Court. They came from Buckingham Palace. They were received by the Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1871, who have the management of this annual Exhibition. The Home Secretary of State, Mr. Bruce, and several other Ministers were there. The proceedings began with the singing of a psalm. A number of official persons were presented to his Royal Highness. The Royal Commissioners offered him their report on the arrangements for the Exhibition. The Prince declared the Exhibition opened, twice making audible proclamation, first on the dais at the south side of the conservatory, secondly from the balcony overlooking the gardens. This announcement was received with cheers, a blast of trumpets, and a salute of cannon. A procession was then formed, which walked all through

the galleries of the Exhibition. The last part of the entertainment was the grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Albert Hall, including special contributions from Italian, French, and German composers, as well as Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new cantata for the occasion, all conducted by Sir Michael Costa. These are noticed elsewhere.

FINE ARTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We have noticed, in general, the International Exhibition. Here, and in one or two subsequent articles, we propose to confine our attention to the Fine Arts of the great show—that is to say, the pictures and sculptures more particularly. This portion of the Exhibition, together with scientific inventions and horticulture, will be of annual recurrence; whereas the industrial arts are divided into groups, to be represented successively till the cycle is complete. The reason for this is obvious. The space provided for manufactures is much smaller than in preceding great Exhibitions, whilst that available for the fine arts is relatively much larger. The representation of the whole realm of industry would be too gigantic a task to be attempted yearly; the confused mass of former International Exhibitions was wearisome to the visitor; and manufacturers raised many complaints against, or were becoming indifferent to, such monster gatherings. Most of the objections to preceding Exhibitions do not, however, apply to the present one, and visitors will gain greatly by the introduction, for the first time, of the principle of selection for the admission of objects. The principle was partially applied before in respect of the fine arts, but less completely and satisfactorily than on this occasion. The works now submitted to the public have been selected by committees of taste appointed either by the Royal Commissioners, or by representatives of the respective foreign Governments that have contributed. The fact of admission being itself, for the most part, an acknowledgment of merit, the Commissioners have wisely resolved to discard the system of granting medals, certificates, and prizes, which for various reasons proved, on past occasions, at home and abroad, so unsatisfactory and even palpably unjust and misleading.

The general principles upon which the Exhibition is started seem to guarantee the utmost fairness and liberality consistent with the convenience and instruction of the public. The works stand on their own merits, and no rights or privileges are reserved, as in the Exhibitions of the various societies of artists. The Committees of Selection for Painting and Sculpture appointed by the Commissioners are in part composed of amateurs whose position sufficiently ensures their freedom from professional narrowness, partialities, and prejudices. In the process of selection the works were marked "accepted," "doubtful," or "rejected," as at the Royal Academy. Those accepted were placed first, and the doubtful class then drawn upon till the available space was occupied.

The principal picture galleries are constructed upon the proportions of those adopted by Mr. Samuel Redgrave for the picture galleries of the South Kensington Museum—namely, 30 ft. high by 30 ft. wide; and they are top-lighted after the same manner. They are situated on the upper floor of the ranges of buildings which form two sides of the quadrangle inclosing the Horticultural Society's gardens. The galleries on the eastern side are occupied by the foreign schools; those on the western side by the British school, both of oil and water-colour paintings. Nearly half the eastern galleries is given to the French, who have besides erected an external annex at the south-east extremity, inclosing a square plot of ground laid out with walks, shrubs, and flower-beds. The French galleries and annexe were built, at the expense of their Government, on ground for which a 999 years' lease was granted by her Majesty's Commissioners. In addition to the main galleries, the refreshment and other rooms and corridors of the southern end contain a large number of pictures and other works of art. Finally, the so-called "picture gallery" round the Albert Hall over the balcony has received numerous water-colour drawings for which space could not be found elsewhere, besides the collections of architectural drawings, engravings on metal and wood, photographs, and other works of art.

The catalogue of the Fine Arts Department comprises upwards of 4000 items, and numerous additions have yet to be made. The official reports on the various sections (the publication of which on previous occasions was unreasonably tardy) are to appear on June 1, when they will serve as handbooks, thus enhancing the interest of the Exhibition and more widely diffusing the instruction derivable from it. A daily newspaper also, entitled the *Key*, written by the Exhibition staff, is printed and published in the building.

The general aspect of the picture galleries is extremely handsome, and—although sometimes injurious to the pictures—much novelty and richness of effect are afforded by placing statuary, alternating with cases and stands of choice objects, down the centre of the galleries, and by the crimson portières draped at the entrances of the several compartments. The possible monotony of the long lines of pictures is further broken by the introduction into the four loftier central rooms of select examples of furniture, some with decorative paintings and other ornamental objects, together with reproductions of famous works of art, among which figures a plaster cast from the remaining gate of the famous Sanchi Tope in Central India. One of the special and new features of the Exhibition is the association of decorative art, and art applied to manufactures, with what is called fine art proper; and we trust that this recognition of the arts derived from, and subsidiary to, painting, sculpture, and architecture in the embellishment of life, will tend to bring about that wider range of study and practice which characterised all the epochs when the finest pictures, and statues, and buildings were produced.

The quality of the works exhibited in the principal galleries averages high. In the British division nearly every living painter of mark in our school, whether in oil or water colours, is represented by one or more of his best works. There are also a few examples of masters deceased, not since a lengthened period, such as Dyce and Maclise. It is delightful to renew acquaintance with so many of the chefs-d'œuvre of recent exhibitions; and not a few waning reputations will derive reflected light from the evidence here afforded of their former lustre. Some artists of merit and promise, but little, if at all, known hitherto, will also be helped into notice by having their contributions placed here under the eye probably long before they would have met with the same good fortune elsewhere.

The artistic level of the works of the foreign division generally is, nevertheless, decidedly much higher than on the British side. The collections forwarded by a few of the schools were brought together under the auspices of the respective foreign Governments and Academies; they are consequently tolerably well represented. Other schools, however, are either almost entirely absent, or contribute so sparingly as to appear numerically out of all proportion with their importance. There is nothing here by many of the leading painters of the German, Scandinavian, Italian,

Dutch, and Spanish schools. France, by great exertions, at the last moment, contrived to make an artistic though not an industrial show, which is very creditable, however incomplete. The war, while it has given a terrible check to the cultivation of art, and the demand for it, in France itself, has led to a large importation of French works to this country, where also several French artists have sought refuge. Many of the French pictures have, however, been previously exhibited in London, and are contributed by private persons or dealers. The school of Belgium is, on the whole, the most fully represented, although Gallait and some other of its very greatest painters are absent or put in an inadequate appearance. As in former international competitions, the Belgian collection, which occupies the whole of one of the four longest galleries, is one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition; and the display, bearing in mind the diminutive proportions of that kingdom, is highly honourable to the Belgian nation.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE REFLECTION AND REFRACTION OF SOUND—MUSIC.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture on Sound, delivered on Thursday week, after some additional remarks on the relation of the velocity of sound to the elasticity of the air, which varies with its temperature, gave some illustrations of the reflection of sound, showing its analogy to that of light. When a wave of sound is confined in a tube with a smooth interior surface, it may be conveyed to a great distance with little loss of intensity, which is the principle of the speaking-tube; and when a sufficient interval of time elapses between a direct and a reflected sound, the latter is heard as an echo. In like manner, it was shown that sound resembles light by its being refracted when retarded by transmission through a suitable lens; and in the case of sound the lens used was a collodion balloon filled with carbonic acid gas. Proceeding to the consideration of continuous sounds, the Professor described noise as the result of irregular or unperiodic sonorous shocks, and music as the product of sonorous shocks regularly following each other with sufficient rapidity; and he showed how musical sounds can be produced by the rapid succession of taps, such as those of a card against the cogs of a rotating wheel and by a quick succession of puffs of air. The latter are employed in the construction of the "syren;" and the principle and mechanism of this apparatus, as improved by Dove, were fully explained and illustrated, more especially its use in determining the pitch of a musical note, indicated by means of its dial-plate and index. The human voice is produced in the same way as the sound of the syren, by a succession of puffs against the vocal chords. The Professor stated that the human ear is limited in its range, since less than sixteen and more than 38,000 vibrations in a second are inaudible; and the sounds available in music embrace only seven octaves, producible by vibrations within the limits of forty and 4000 in a second. The lecture concluded with several interesting illustrations of the phenomena of vibrating strings. When a long india-rubber tube suspended from the ceiling was jerked, the protuberance raised upon the tube ran along it to its fixed end, and thence returned to the hand which excited it; and when a series of pulses were sent along the tube the direct and reflected pulses met. And by their coalescence divided the tube into a series of vibrating parts, termed ventral segments, separated from each other by points of apparent rest, called nodes.

PHLOGISTON, OR POTENTIAL ENERGY.

Professor Odling, at the Friday evening meeting, April 28, gave a discourse on the revived theory of Phlogiston, the name given by many chemists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to the property possessed by combustible bodies, such as lead and charcoal, of manifesting the wonderful energy of fire in giving off light and heat, and leaving behind inert incombustible residues. He began by giving, as illustrations of potential energy, the power possessed by the raised weight of a clock, and by a piece of coal, which power is lost by falling in the one case, and by burning in the other. The potential energy of zinc, acquired by smelting with coal, is also expended either in combustion or by chemical action in the voltaic battery, with the evolution of light and heat. This potential energy was originally derived from the sun. In 1781-3 Cavenish showed that when inflammable air or hydrogen and dephlogisticated air or oxygen are exploded together, the air is "turned into water;" and in 1783 Lavoisier proved that water is a compound of these two gases—a result confirmed by Berthollet, Fourcroy, and De Morveau; and these four chemists subsequently propounded a new or antiphlogistic theory of combustion, which comprises the following among other articles:—"That combustible bodies in burning yield products of various kinds, solid, liquid, or gaseous; that in every case the weight of the products of burning is greater than the weight of the body burnt, this increase being due to an addition of matter furnished by the air; that compound bodies are made up of weights of two or more kinds of matter, while elementary bodies consist of weights of only one kind; and that combustion consists in nothing else than the union of combustible matter, simple or compound, with the gas oxygen, the act of union being attended by an evolution of light and heat. This theory very soon deposed the phlogistic theory, which Sir John Herschel said had impeded the progress of experimental science as far as it could be impeded by a false theory. Professor Odling then proceeded to vindicate this much-abused theory, saying that it might yet be found to contain an element of permanent vitality and truth. It originated with Beccher, who died in 1682, and was taken up by his disciple Stahl, who invented the name phlogiston. These German philosophers appear to have remained indifferent to the Newtonian principle that the weight of a body is proportionate to its quantity of matter, and to have attached little importance to the changes of weight in burnt bodies, such as the fact that the weight of the incombustible residue of burnt lead is greater than that of the original metal. They were also unconscious of the part played by air in combustion; they had no notion that 100 lb. of smithy-scales might consist of 73 lb. of iron and 27 lb. of oxygen; or that 100 lb. of marble might consist of 56 lb. of lime and 44 lb. of carbonic gas. Yet they held that air might be absorbed by sand or porous bodies, and might be contaminated, yet still remain the same air. But, though these deficiencies were exposed by the discoveries of pneumatic chemistry, yet their view of the community of character in the seemingly-unlike processes of burning, smouldering, calcining, rusting, and decaying, by which combustible bodies are changed into incombustible, and their doctrine that the energy pertaining to the former is common to all and may be transferred to the latter, is worthy of being recognised as a fundamental principle in chemical and cosmical philosophy. The simplicity of this doctrine was marred by the notions of Priestley, who termed nitrogen "phlogisticated air," and of Kirwan and others, who regarded hydrogen as isolated phlogiston; but Bishop Watson, in his "Chemical Essays" (1781), clearly defined phlogiston, "the food of fire" and the inflammable principle, to be absolutely the same in animals, vegetables, and minerals; and Professor

Odling, after reading the Bishop's account of his experiments, said that his explanations of them were virtually the same as those which would be given by chemists of the present day, if the words "potential chemical energy" were substituted for phlogiston. What Beccher and his followers had held and retained so tenaciously, though it might be shifting and ignorantly, we now hold to knowingly, definitely, and quantitatively, as part and parcel of the grandest generalisation in science that has ever yet been established. The discourse was illustrated by numerous experiments. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

THE TELESCOPE.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., on Saturday last, gave his second lecture on the Instruments used in Modern Astronomy. Passing over the improvements due to Ptolemy and the Arabians, he concluded a review of the pre-telescopic age by commenting on the indefatigable labours of Tycho Brahe, a Danish noble, who, aided by the liberality of his king, established an observatory, in 1680, on the isle of Huenä, which was, in consequence, named Uraniburg, the city of the heavens. It contained a magnificent collection of instruments, expansions of those of the great Hipparchus. (Magnified photographs of several of them were shown on the screen by the electric light.) Tycho invented a mural quadrant; and in some of his apparatus are found the germs of the most important modern apparatus. He discovered a splendid new star in the constellation Cassiopeia, constructed star-maps, and advanced the knowledge of the motion of comets; and his observations of the planet Mars, taken up by the illustrious Kepler, led to the discovery of the celebrated laws of planetary motion. Tycho died in 1601; and a few years after this event the telescope was discovered, in Holland, by a spectacle-maker. Having heard of this, in 1609, Galileo constructed his first telescope, consisting of a leaden tube, having at one extremity a plano-convex lens and at the other a plano-concave one, and by applying his eye to the concave lens he found objects appeared nine times larger and three times nearer. In a short time he made greatly improved instruments, some magnifying about thirty-three times, by means of which he discovered the satellites of Jupiter, the solar spots, the ring of Saturn, the phases of Venus, and other interesting celestial phenomena, constituting a revolution in science. The principle of the construction of the telescope was elucidated by Mr. Lockyer by means of lenses and prisms and the electric light; and the latter part of his lecture was devoted to an explanation of the way in which Hall and Dollond arrived at their great improvement of the refracting telescope, by giving it an object-glass which should be free of colour, by combining a convex lens of crown glass with a concave lens of flint glass, these substances having different dispersive powers. Dollond was thus enabled to construct his achromatic telescope, an advance which even Newton considered to be unattainable. Several very early telescopes of great length, due to their great focal distances, were laid on the lecture-table.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE RED ROCKS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., in his concluding lecture, given on Tuesday last, considered the evidence respecting the amount of time represented by the red rocks of Devon. Taken as a whole, the continuous red cliff section of the south-east of the county may be said to consist of a succession of beds having a mean dip of 11 deg. towards N. and 86.5 deg. E. for a distance in that direction of 17.5 miles, their entire thickness exceeding three miles. This demonstrates the enormous volume of the system, a result which was shown to be little affected by the occurrence of faults; and as every inch of this accumulation is of detritus origin, the amount of time represented must be very great. The conglomerates consist of rock fragments little triturated; but the sandstones were built up of the finest grains and the marls of an almost impalpable silt, taking much time in the process. That the existing red rocks are but a comparatively small fragment of their former volume is proved by the enormously widely-spread outliers; and the work of deposition, instead of being continuous, was evidently subject to periods of intermission, and even of unbuilding. The deposits also appear to have been made in shallow water, and frequently left dry, as if by tidal action, their surfaces being marked by wave-ripples, sun-cracks, and rain-drops; and almost every bed in the same lofty cliff shows that the area of deposition was one of very slow and gradual subsidence. After commenting upon the structure known as diagonal stratification, or drift bedding, commonly found in the sandstones, and occasionally in the conglomerates, and explaining the various divisional planes of rocks, such as stratification, lamination, cleavage, and jointage, Mr. Pengelly described the two systems of joints which traverse the older or Devonian rocks of the county, stating that one of these systems has a direction nearly east and west, whilst the other approximates north and south. He concluded with the following interesting summary of the progress of events in the production of these phenomena:—1. The filling in the east and west joints with red sand at a period not earlier than, if so early, as the commencement of the Torbay Trias; 2, the induration of this sand into coherent and durable dykes capable of being fissured and faulted without their sides falling in; 3, the formation of longitudinal fissures in the dykes; 4, the gradual filling up of these fissures, not with sand but by the precipitation of carbonate of lime; 5, the formation of transverse joints, passing in a north and south direction, alike through the Triassic dykes and veins and the pre-Triassic rocks; 6, the faulting in the entire mass—rocks, dykes, and veins—by inequalities of movement in an approximately horizontal direction; 7, the filling in the north and south open joints with red sand, so as to form dykes passing through those previously existing, the two systems being distinguishable by well-defined walls and a marked difference of colour.

Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., will, on Tuesday next, May 9, give the first of a course of two lectures on Force and Energy; and at the evening meeting, on Friday, Colonel Jervois, O.B., secretary of the Defence Committee, will give a discourse on the Defence of the United Kingdom.

We learn that during March sixty-eight ships, of which forty-six were British, passed through the Suez Canal. The total tonnage was 51,268; the number of passengers was 5333, including, however, 3415 pilgrims on their way home from Mecca. The receipts of the company for the month amounted to about £34,000.

The charges on the issue of inland money-orders are now as follow:—For sums under 10s., 1d. commission; of 10s. and under £1, 2d.; of £1 and under £2, 3d.; of £2 and under £3, 4d.; of £3 and under £4, 5d.; of £4 and under £5, 6d.; of £5 and under £6, 7d.; of £6 and under £7, 8d.; of £7 and under £8, 9d.; of £8 and under £9, 10d.; of £9 and under £10, 11d.; of £10, 1s. The above scale does not apply to orders issued on the colonies and foreign countries, the present charge on which will remain unaltered.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY SEYMOUR.

Sarah Lydia, Lady Seymour, relict of Sir William Seymour, and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., died, at 45, St. George's-square, on the 25th ult., aged seventy. Her Ladyship was married, March 12, 1829, to Sir William Seymour, Knight, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, and was left a widow Dec. 24 in the same year, with a son, William Henry Seymour, now Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, C.B., born Dec. 14, 1829.

CAPTAIN GEORGE COPELAND.

Captain Copeland, who died at his residence in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, on the 18th ult., aged seventy-eight, entered the Army in 1812, served in the Peninsula from March, 1813, to the end of the war, including the battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, the Nive, and the Adour; investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie; also the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He had received the war medal with three clasps for Vittoria, the Nive, and Nivelles. He served in the Scots Fusilier Guards forty years, was appointed on the staff of the Cambridgeshire militia in 1855, and resigned this in 1865, on his appointment as a Military Knight of Windsor.

MR. FAIRFAX, OF GILLING.

Charles Gregory Fairfax, Esq., of Gilling Castle, in the county of York, died, at his seat, on the 21st ult., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was the only son and heir of the late Charles Gregory Pigott, Esq., who succeeded, in 1793, to Gilling and the other estates of his cousin, the Hon. Anne Fairfax, only daughter and heiress of Charles Gregory, tenth Viscount Fairfax, of Elmley, and assumed, by Act of Parliament, the surname of Fairfax only. The gentleman whose decease we record married Mary, daughter of Michael Tasburgh, Esq., of Burgh Wallis, but by her (who died Oct. 20, 1861) had no issue.

MR. BARNETT, OF GLYMPTON PARK.

George Henry Barnett, Esq., of Glympton Park, Oxon, J.P. and D.L., died, on the 26th ult., at his residence in Wilton Crescent. This venerable gentleman, eldest son of Benjamin Barnett, the banker, of London, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir George Wheate, Bart., of Glympton Park, belonged to the last generation. He was born in 1779, at a time when England was in sorrow for the death of the great Earl of Chatham, and America was still engaged in the war for her independence. By Elizabeth Canning, his wife, sister of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, he leaves, with other issue, Henry Barnett, Esq., now of Glympton Park, Lieutenant-Colonel Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and M.P. for Woodstock.

MRS. AUGUSTUS HOTHAM.

Anne Byam, wife of Augustus Thomas Hotham, Esq., late Captain 75th Regiment, grandson of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, died at Malta, on the 14th ult., aged forty-seven. This lady, the beloved niece of the ill-fated Lady Farnham, whose death in the Abergele accident caused so deep a sensation, was the second daughter and coheir of the Hon. and Rev. Miles Stapleton, Rector of Mereworth, Kent, third son of Thomas, Lord Le Despencer; and was, consequently, first cousin of the present Lady de Despencer, by marriage Viscountess Falmouth.

MR. BENSON, OF LUTWICHE.

Moses George Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche Hall, in the county of Salop, and of Fern Bank, in the county of Worcester, J.P. and D.L., senior member of the Bench in Shropshire, died recently. He was born Jan. 20, 1798, the elder son of the late Ralph Benson, Esq., of Lutwyche Hall, M.P. for Stafford, by Barbara, his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lewin, Esq., of Ologhans, in the county of Limerick, and was grandson of Moses Benson, Esq., who possessed considerable property, and was Colonel of a regiment of horse in the island of Jamaica about the middle of the last century. He married, April 11, 1826, Charlotte Riou, only child of the late Colonel Lyde Browne, 21st Fusiliers, and leaves numerous issue. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Ralph Augustus Benson, Esq., for some time Recorder of Shrewsbury, and now a metropolitan police magistrate, who was born in 1828, and married, in 1860, Henrietta, only daughter of the late C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A. The late Mr. Benson, an active and esteemed magistrate in the counties of Salop and Worcester, and an experienced agriculturist, took a prominent part in political questions involving rural interests.

BISHOP HAFFREINGUE.

The name of this excellent and energetic divine has been familiar to the visitors to Boulogne during the last forty years, and will be for ever associated with the splendid cathedral he erected there. Monseigneur Benoit Agathon Haffreingue, Apostolic Prothonotary and Bishop of the Roman Court, who died on the 18th ult., at the Bishop's Palace, Haute Ville, Boulogne-sur-Mer, was born, in 1785, on his father's farm of Audinghen, in the neighbourhood of Cape Grisnez. He completed his studies in an ecclesiastical school in Paris, and, having taken orders in the Church of Rome, commenced his career of education in the establishment of M. Compiegne at Boulogne. Subsequently, and for the greater period of his life, the Abbé Haffreingue kept the well-known seminary at Boulogne, which has produced many distinguished scholars, and which enabled him to carry out his great work, the reconstruction of the cathedral. The first stone was laid in 1827, and the edifice consecrated in 1866.

A bed of oysters has been discovered between Old Castle Head and Stacpole Head, on the South Pembrokeshire coast, about eight miles distant from Tenby.

The election for Durham, consequent upon the sudden death of Mr. Davison, Judge Advocate General, took place yesterday week. The candidates were Mr. Thompson (L.) and Mr. Wharton (C.). The latter was defeated at the last election by the late Mr. Davison by a majority of 52. But now the Liberal candidate was beaten by 38.

The Irish Church Synod has determined to undertake a complete revision, in a cautious and reverent spirit, of the Prayer Book. The Bishops have consented to serve on the revision committee. They are fully persuaded that the Prayer Book, as it now stands, contains nothing contrary to the word of God or sound doctrine; and they enter upon the proposed work, not with the object of mending what was erroneous, but of trying whether what was already good might not be made better. The Synod has adopted canons prescribing that the communion-table shall be of movable wood, with a decent covering only. There shall be no lighted lamps or candles on the communion-table or any other part of the church, unless when necessary for giving light. No incense or substitution for it, or imitation thereof, shall be used. It shall be unlawful to carry any cross, banner, or picture through any church or churchyard in any religious service, nor shall any procession take place except as prescribed by the Rubrics.

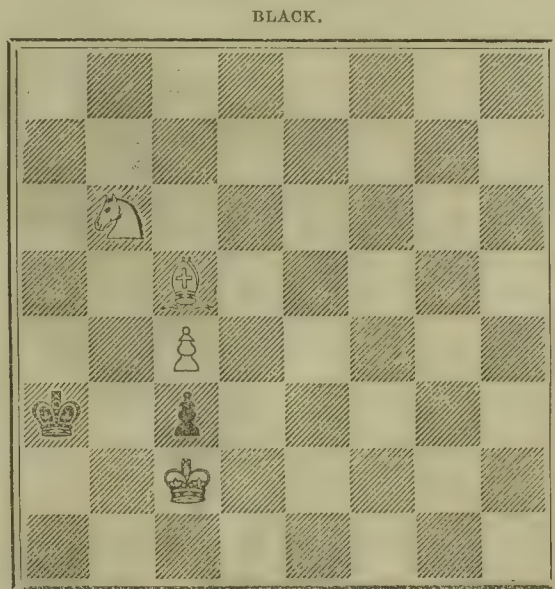
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B., of Liverpool.—Received with thanks, as will be the games promised and the exposure mentioned.
T. M.—The matter, as you put it, is not very easy to comprehend. You must give us a short time to digest it.
W. COATES appears to have overlooked the request we made to him to send us his present address.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1416 has been received, since the publication of our former list, from Jerry—H. D. T.—Little Billy—Peake—E. Fran. of Lyons—H. H. H., St. Petersburg—T. B.—W. M.—Charley—G. D. P.—Felix—P. P.—Mentor—Biceps—A. Z.—1871—J. White—R. P. Sawdon—Merryfield—T. F.—J. N.—Pipeclay—Highflyer—Sigismund—D. P. K.—S. H. W.—R. E. D.—Miles—A. Clerk—Pineapple—Bouvier—Sampson—Dryadust—Pecot—Annabel—Chamont—and Lilian.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1417 has been received from Derevon—R. P. V.—Miles—Ribstone—Somerset—D. G. M.—M. P.—R. D. T.—I. N. Keynes—Fabric—Wychwood Villa—I. Allport—Pip—G. C. H.—C. Rednall—Harry—I. W. Canterbury—Bird's Eye—Francis Jaupier and Bros.—George—Box and Cox—Felix—Old Ben—Thos. Bookcliffe—E. S. E.—B. Ward—G. W. N.—L. W. B.—Charley—Bismarck—Try-Agate—Maggie—Ben Norris—Finchetto—Bos—H. Bennett—St. Chad—Violet—Christie—G. H. T.—Baintree—Miniver—Kepe—John Burn—Lionel—Samivel—and Plunger.
* * * The chief part of our answers to correspondents is unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1417.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K R 7th Kt to Q B 5th*
2. Q to Q R sq Any move
3. Gives mate.
* 1. If he play his King anywhere, the reply is, 2. Q to Q 4th (ch, &c.)
2. Q to K R 7th, mating next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1418.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K R 2nd Q takes Q*
* 1. K to K 4th mate
2. Kt to Q 5th, taking R
If Black play P takes R or Q takes R, then follows, 2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd—mate. If he play P takes B, then follows, 2. Q takes Q—mate.

PROBLEM No. 1419.
By M. GODECK DE MONACO.

WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in four moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

The two excellent Games which follow were played lately between the Rev.

W. WAYTE, of Eton, and Mr. E. THOROLD, (Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. W.). WHITE (Mr. T.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 6th
6. P to Q Kt 4th B to Q Kt 3rd
7. P to Q Kt 5th Q Kt to K 2nd

This move usually leads the second player into difficulties. His accredited counsellors either

7. B takes P at Q 3rd P to Q 4th, or,

7. Q to K 2nd Kt to K 4th, &c.

8. Q to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
9. P takes P Kt to K B 3rd
10. P to Q 6th P takes P
11. B takes B P (ch) K to B sq
12. Castles

This looks, at first sight, like leaving the Bishop in an *oubliette*; but in reality it secures his safety.

12. P to Q 4th
13. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd

If White had played his Queen to her 3rd square, thinking to entrap the adverse Bishop, the following is a probable continuation:—

13. Q to Q 3rd Q to K 2nd
14. B to Q R 3rd Q to K 4th
15. Kt to K B 3rd B to Q B 4th
16. B to K sq Q to Q sq
17. R to K 5th Q to K B 5th
18. B takes Q P, &c.

14. Kt to K 6th (ch) B takes Kt
15. B takes B Q to Q 3rd
16. B to K R 3rd P to K Kt 4th

Another Game between the Same Players.—(King's Gambit refused.)

WHITE (Mr. T.). BLACK (Mr. W.).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd B to K Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th

B to K 2nd is the accepted move, but the play in the text is authorised by the German *Handbuch*.

5. P takes Q P
6. P takes P B takes Kt
7. P takes B Q to K R 5th (ch)
8. K to K 2nd B to Q Kt 3rd

The German *Handbuch* pronounces this an even game, considering White's central Pawns an equivalent for the displacement of his King. This, however, may be reasonably doubted.

9. R to K Kt sq
10. B to K 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
11. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
12. R to K Kt 4th Q takes P (ch)
13. B to K 2nd

If 13. R to K 2nd, then Black would have answered, Kt takes P (ch), &c.

13. Kt to K B 3rd
14. B to K Kt sq Q to K R 3rd
15. R to Kt 5th Kt to K R 4th

Castling would probably have been better.

16. R takes Kt Q takes R
17. P to Q 5th Kt to Q Kt sq
18. Q to Q R 4th (ch) Kt to Q 2nd
19. B takes B B P takes B
20. R to K R sq Q to K Kt 3rd
21. B to K R 3rd Q R to Q sq
22. P to K 5th Castles

An unexpected resource. As desirable, too, as unexpected; for without it, we suspect, Black would have had a bad time presently.

23. P to K B 5th Q to K Kt 6th
24. P to K 6th Kt to Q B 4th
25. Q to K Kt 4th Q to K 4th (ch)
26. Kt to K 4th

This was an error. He should have played his King to Q sq.

26. P takes P
27. K B P takes P
28. Q to K Kt 2nd R to K B 5th
29. P takes Kt Kt takes Kt
30. K to Q 2nd R takes P (ch)
31. K to B 2nd Q takes Q P (ch)
32. K to Kt sq R to K 7th, and White resigns.

The ancient May-Day custom of chanting a hymn on the top of Magdalen College tower, Oxford, was observed on Monday morning by the choir. For this service £10 is received out of the rectory of Slynbridge, in Gloucestershire.

An order has been issued by the Postmaster-General that, after June 30 next, the permission which has been hitherto granted to officers of the Post Office to purchase postage-stamps from the public will be withdrawn, and such purchases thenceforward forbidden.

A CLEARING IN THE NEW FOREST.

What is still called the New Forest, in Hampshire, is eight centuries old. It was formed by King William, the Norman Conqueror, much to the disgust of the Saxon franklins and churls, who were thenceforth debarred from its free use; but there is cause to disbelieve the popular stories of his destroying villages, and laying waste fertile fields, to make room for the wild deer. The whole district, called Ytene by the Saxons, lying between Southampton Water and the river Avon, which flows into the sea near Christchurch, to the south of the Wiltshire Downs, had been a hunting-ground long before William's time. It is remarkable that two of his sons, King William Rufus, and a younger one, named Richard, were accidentally killed by arrows in this forest.

A discussion has lately been revived upon the question of maintaining the New Forest as a vast uninclosed tract of land, and a national park of unequalled sylvan beauty. Whether the New Forest is, or is not, to be destroyed and inclosed ceases to be a matter involving only individual pecuniary interests, when it is borne in mind that this forest embraces an extent of 63,000 acres, or a little short of 100 square miles. It affords the only availing training-ground in England where regulars, militia or volunteers can be encamped and manoeuvred in large bodies over an extensive and broken country, interspersed with streams and swamps, and affording all the conditions necessary for the instruction of troops.

Hitherto the New Forest has been treated as if it were the exclusive property of the Crown, or rather of the Department of Woods and Forests, and of the neighbouring landowners who have the rights of common on the uninclosed lands. Indeed, the Woods and Forests, on the one side, and the commoners on the other, seem to have regarded the forest as belonging to them in equal moieties. The public interest in the use of the ground has been disregarded.

The history of its management is soon told. Much timber having been wasted or stolen in the confusion of our civil wars, and some being wanted for naval shipbuilding, an Act was passed in the reign of William III. to repair the waste. By this Act the Crown was empowered to keep 6000 acres constantly inclosed for young plantations; and further provisions were made for the same purpose by another Act passed in the year 1808. Deer still roamed freely over the forest, and the most picturesque thickets, being their favourite haunts, were spared by the axe. At last, after more than one public inquiry, it was decided, in 1851, to annul the right of the Crown to keep deer in the New Forest, and in lieu thereof fresh inclosures to the extent of 10,000 acres were authorised by the Legislature.

The powers granted by these Acts have not yet been fully exhausted so far as concerns the extent of inclosure, but they have been exercised in such a manner as to provoke great discontent among the inhabitants of the forest, and to call for a decisive expression of public opinion on its future management. The visible grievance is twofold—first, the substitution of monotonous fir plantations for the indigenous oak, beech, and holly; secondly, the indiscriminate erection of ugly and obstructive dikes across the greensward and forest paths. Though not more than 11,000 or 12,000 acres out of 63,000 are now actually inclosed and artificially planted, these inclosures include large tracts formerly covered by the finest natural timber or pasturage. Moreover, 2500 acres more are at this moment under a sentence of inclosure; and the policy of administering the New Forest with a view to profit alone has been visibly adopted, if not openly avowed, by the Department specially responsible for it.

It appears, for instance, that a large piece of the woodland called Denny-wood, which is particularly accessible to the public, being situate between two and three miles from Lyndhurst station, has been recently inclosed. It is not long since a lovely tract of 800 acres was inclosed, comprehending much ancient and picturesque timber, at a place called Highland Water, which now remains stripped of its old trees, and filled with fir. The same thing has occurred elsewhere, as in Oakley and Sloden inclosures. In the latter it is said that no less than three hundred noble old yews were felled and sold for a song. Much forest has been destroyed in the neighbourhood of Stony Cross (Rufus's Stone) and Boldre-wood. A large portion of Frame-wood, near Beaulieu, is already gone; more, we believe, is doomed. The land around Knight-wood oak, the finest oak in the forest, is now inclosed; that tree may be spared, but the access to it and to the surrounding ground will before long be one dense mass of fir saplings.

It is alleged there are some commoners who hope to see the forest inclosed, and to receive allotments for their common rights. No doubt there will be very acceptable allotments made when 30,000 acres are awarded among the commoners. But no allotment can ever compensate the smaller commoners, the owners of two or three acres who now turn their cattle and ponies into the forest, for the destruction of their forest rights. The smaller commoners, therefore, are almost to a man opposed to an inclosure.

The scene we present, a "Timber Clearing in the New Forest," is a spot near Prior's Acre. Quantities of oak, for the purpose of shipbuilding and for sale, fall every year. Vast tracts of the forest from which timber has been removed, and which are covered with gorse, fern, and heather, afford scanty subsistence to the picturesque ponies and cattle in their semi-wild state, and cover for the blackcock and greyhen, which there abound. The deer, once so numerous, have almost become extinct; here and there you may, perhaps, meet a solitary one. The swine, which have ran almost as wild, chiefly haunt the beeches of Boldre-wood, west of Lyndhurst. Foxes, squirrels, and rabbits are found in plenty; there are a few badgers. The sound of the woodman's ringing axe, or the cry of the green woodpecker, now and then breaks the silence of this sylvan retreat.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The flying or movable squadron of her Majesty's ships, under the command of Rear-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., is still among the islands of the West Indies. By the latest accounts from Jamaica to the 9th ult., it was at Port Royal, and would stay there till the 20th, when it was to leave for Havannah, and thence proceed to Bermuda. It consists of the *Narcissus*, 28, Captain Codrington, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Seymour, C.B.; *Immortalité*, 28, Captain Sullivan C.B.; *Pylades*, 17, Captain Buckley, V.C.; *Cadmus*, 17, Captain Whyte; and *Volage*, 8, Captain Seymour. There were also at Port Royal the *Aboukir*, 80, Commander Manwaring, with broad pendant of Commodore R. W. Courtenay; *Sphinx*, 6, Captain Phillimore, C.B.; *Lapwing*, 3, Commander Knowles, and *Britomart*, 1, Lieutenant Cochrane. The sketch we have engraved shows the flying squadron as it appeared passing the Diamond Rock, off Martinique. It remained a fortnight at Barbadoes, where the officers were entertained at a ball given by the merchants of the place; and another ball with which the Governor treated them. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, where the squadron lay ten days, at Grenada, St. Vincent, and Santa Lucia, its officers and crews were hospitably received and made very welcome.



A CLEARING IN THE NEW FOREST.



THE BRITISH FLYING SQUADRON PASSING THE DIAMOND ROCK, OFF MARTINIQUE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

In a brief sitting yesterday week a new Standing Order in reference to private and inclosure bills was agreed to; the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill was passed through Committee; and the Local Government (Supplemental) and Oyster and Mussels (Supplemental) Bills were passed through the third stage.

On Monday the Earl of Morley moved the second reading of the Trades Unions Bill and the Criminal Law Amendment (Violence, Threats, &c.) Bill, the provisions of which twin measures, which were originally one, he advocated and explained. The bills were read the second time. The Anatomy Act (1832) Amendment Bill and the Charters (Colleges) Bill were also read the second time, after a protest by Lord Redesdale against the latter measure as an invasion of the Royal prerogative. Lord Lauderdale asked if the report that the question of the ownership of the island of San Juan had been referred by the Joint High Commission to arbitration was correct. Earl Granville declined to break an engagement into which the Commissioners have entered, and by which their proceedings are to be kept secret until the treaty shall be ratified.

A second reading was given on Tuesday to the Government Bill for the protection of life and property in Westmeath and adjoining parts of King's County and Meath, by empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in those districts, and taking other stringent measures for rooting out the Ribbon conspiracy. Amongst the Peers who took part in the debate were the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Grey, Lord Granville, and the Lord Chancellor. The Peers' Bankruptcy Disqualification Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Bank Holidays Bill was read the second time, and the bill for the protection of life and property in certain parts of Ireland passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the Government sustained a defeat on a question of inclosing Epping Forest. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Cowper-Temple to secure the preservation of the unclosed part of Epping Forest as an open space accessible to the people of the metropolis for the purpose of "health and recreation." The resolution was opposed by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that the land was the property of the Crown, and that the public had no right whatever to it. The Premier stated that the Government had secured 1000 acres of the forest as a recreation-ground for the people; but the House was not satisfied, and on a division the motion was carried by a majority of 101, the votes being 197 for the motion and 96 against. A long discussion, of a necessarily technical nature, succeeded on the motion of Colonel Barttelot for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the merits of the Martini-Henry rifle. Mr. Cardwell praised the rifle as a most effective weapon, which had satisfactorily answered all the tests, of the severest character, to which it had been subjected, and altogether declined to assent to the appointment of a Select Committee to sit in judgment upon it. When the House divided the resolution was negatived by a majority of 65-137 to 72.

Previous to the great party fight on Monday several notices of motion were given. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave some explanations as to the income of charities which were untaxed. Replying to Colonel Beresford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course taken by the Government in ordering Messrs. De la Rue and Co. to print stamps for match-boxes. The cost would be under £1000. Lord Enfield stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. Wade in reference to a circular issued by the Chinese Government; but until the despatches were to hand he could not positively undertake to lay the circular on the table. On the motion for going into Committee on the Budget proposals, Mr. W. H. Smith moved his resolution, declaring it to be inexpedient to increase the income tax as proposed. He insisted that it would press unduly on a large class of the people who were ill able to bear the pressure. Mr. Liddell seconded the motion and argued that the money required for the reorganisation of the Army should be raised by loan. Mr. Pease opposed the motion, which was supported by Lord Cairnes. Mr. O. Morgan having given a reluctant support to the Budget, Mr. Stansfeld defended the policy of the Government. He objected to any suspension of the reduction of the National Debt. The discussion was continued by Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Henley, and several other speakers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer insisted that the proposal of the Government was the only one now practicable for raising the necessary expenditure that had been voted. Mr. Baring taunted the Government with being only able to pursue a destructive policy. Mr. Gladstone vigorously defended the course that had been taken and the proposals now made. Mr. Disraeli insisted that there was no justification for paying all the increased expenditure by direct taxation, and insisted that part, at least, of the increase was wholly unnecessary. The House then divided on Mr. Smith's motion, which was negatived—the numbers being, for the motion, 250; against it, 335. The House then went into Committee, and the resolutions for the increase of the income tax were agreed to.

Notices of resolutions to be moved on the second reading of the Licensing Bill were given, on Tuesday, by Sir S. Ibbetson and Sir M. H. Beach. An amendment moved by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Sedley's motion in favour of penny postage with the United States was accepted by the hon. member for Lincoln and the House. The amendment suggests that her Majesty's Government should enter into communication with the Government of the United States in order to consider whether it would be practicable further to reduce the rates of postage between the two countries without undue charge to the public revenue. Whilst Mr. O'Reilly was expounding his views respecting the measures required for the national defence, the House was counted out.

The House, on Wednesday, debated Mr. Jacob Bright's Woman Suffrage Bill, on the motion for the second reading, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Bouvier that it be read that day six months. Upon a division, the bill was thrown out by 220 to 151.

On Thursday another discussion took place upon the new Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, having been prevented by the forms of the House from bringing on his original motion, took the opportunity, on the motion for the bringing up of the report on the financial resolutions of Mr. Lowe in Committee of Ways and Means, to introduce an amendment:—"That the rate of income tax, fixed in the resolution at 6d. in the pound, be reduced to 5d., and that a proportional reduction be made under Schedule B in the resolution." The hon. gentleman, in an able speech, which was much cheered by members on both sides of the House, entered into a statement for the purpose of showing the fallacy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's figures and the harshness and needlessness of his proposal, quoting extracts from the speeches both of the right hon. gentleman himself and Mr. Gladstone, in which the tax itself was de-

nounced as one of a demoralising and corrupt character, and one which could only be justified on the ground of a great emergency. Mr. White seconded the amendment. The debate was continued to a late hour.

LAW AND POLICE.

The case of "The Trustees of the late Duke of Newcastle v. Padwick" was, on Tuesday, before the Court of Exchequer, on an interpleader issue. About ten minutes to six on Wednesday, May 19, 1869, the Duke executed a bill of sale in favour of Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Tabley, the executors under his father's will. About two hours previously, however, the bailiffs, set in motion by Mr. Padwick, had arrived at Clumber, the Duke's seat near Nottingham, and seized a large quantity of goods, comprised in the bill of sale. The question was whether, before the execution of that instrument, there had been a seizure of the goods by Mr. Padwick. The Court decided in the affirmative, and gave judgment for the defendant.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday week, the Judges were called upon to decide a question raised in an action brought against the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Tomline, M.P. The member for Grimsby had applied to the Mint authorities to coin a quantity of silver bullion, and Mr. Lowe, as Master of the Mint, had declined to do so. The point for the consideration of the Court was substantially whether the subject had a right to have silver coined. Their Lordships decided that no such right existed, and upon this count gave judgment for the defendant.

At the suit of the Admiralty, an order was, yesterday week, obtained from the Newcastle County Court for the commitment to prison of the "Countess of Derwentwater," for contempt of Court in not attending a meeting of her creditors.

The grand jury at the Surrey Sessions handed the following presentment to the chairman on Wednesday morning:—"The grand jury, in making their presentment to the Court, would beg to record their opinion of the utter uselessness of grand juries as at present carried out, and feel strongly that, after cases have been investigated by magistrates who have had all the witnesses on oath before them, it would be better that they should at once be sent straight to the Sessions without being brought before a grand jury."

Two cases of forgery were dealt with at the Old Bailey on Monday. In one the London and Joint-Stock Bank were the prosecutors: the sum in question was £315, and a sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed. In the other, the prisoner pleaded guilty to having forged a cheque for £10, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Michael Torpey, who on Monday pleaded guilty to stealing a number of jewels, the property of Messrs. London and Ryder, was brought up for judgment on Tuesday, and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. William James Dale was convicted of libel upon a young lady of Cornwall, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. George Manuel, secretary to a benefit society, was found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Thomas Hall, who had been a solicitor, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for forgery. Bennett, Carr, and Slater were convicted of robbing and very badly treating a drunken man in Friar-street, Blackfriars-road. Bennett, who had kicked the prosecutor on the head, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour and to receive twenty-five strokes with the "cat;" Carr to fifteen months', and Slater to nine months' hard labour. At Wednesday's sitting, Arthur Foulsham, the perpetrator of the recent outrage on an old man at Hornsey, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. William White, for having inflicted grievous bodily harm upon his wife, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years. William Cooper, an attendant at the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, was convicted of the manslaughter of an inmate by scalding him to death. He was recommended to mercy, and escaped with a month's imprisonment. Frederick Barell, a clerk to a money-lender, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money under false pretences. William Bradley was convicted of stealing cheques of the value of £300 from Mrs. J. H. Riddell, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

A lad stated at Worship-street Police Court that he had found a bag containing between £20 and £30, but that, after taking it to the police station, the officers on duty declined to account for it. He has now admitted that the story was a fabrication, intended to bring into trouble an inspector who chastised him for some delinquency twelve months ago.

About four o'clock in the morning of Wednesday week a policeman was passing along his beat at Eltham, Kent, when he heard faint cries. Proceeding down a narrow passage, he found a girl, respectably dressed, lying on her back, and covered with blood. Her cheek had been cut through, and her head was battered in a dreadful manner. A hammer was found on Thursday afternoon on the grounds of Morden College, Blackheath, with traces of blood and hair on the handle. The unfortunate girl died on Sunday night, having been insensible from the time she was found to the hour of her death. The son of a tradesman in Greenwich is in custody on suspicion of being the murderer. The body has been identified as that of Jane Maria Clowson, aged seventeen, who had been a servant in the family of the father of the accused.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending April 29:—

In London 2250 births and 1469 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 86, and the deaths 13, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which in the four previous weeks had steadily increased from 192 to 276, declined last week to 261. The fatal cases showed an increase in the north districts, but had declined in each of the other groups.

During the week 5331 births and 3573 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 25 deaths annually in every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 24 per 1000; Portsmouth, 16; Norwich, 21; Bristol, 23; Wolverhampton, 21; Birmingham, 22; Leicester, 19; Nottingham, 23; Liverpool, 33; Manchester, 26; Salford, 32; Bradford, 25; Leeds, 31; Sheffield, 23; Hull, 19; Sunderland, 16; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 31. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 32 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 36 per 1000, and in Dublin 25.

The total receipts into the national Exchequer from April 1 to the 29th ult. were £5,060,920, against £5,041,765 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £7,425,250. The balance in the Bank on Saturday was £3,868,130.

MUSIC.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MUSIC.

As on the former occasions, the opening of this year's International Exhibition included the performance of musical compositions specially commissioned, and representative of different nationalities. The four works given in the Royal Albert Hall after the state ceremony of Monday were respectively by natives of Italy, France, Germany, and England. The first in order was a chorale by Chevalier Pinsuti—63 English words by Lord Houghton—in which all semblance of the ecclesiastical style has been avoided by the composer, who has produced merely a rapid imitation of a commonplace modern part-song. It was sung by unaccompanied chorus, and produced no effect. The other works were far more important and worthy of their application.

The motet, "Gallia," by M. Gounod, is of a penitential character, the English words paraphrased from the first chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah—the Latin text used in performance. The motet is written for soprano solo, chorus, and full orchestral accompaniments (with organ), and consists of two movements—the first a chorus, "Quomodo sedet" (with incidental solo passages), introduced by an impressive instrumental prelude, in which the contrasts of wind and stringed instruments are employed with much effect. The choral writing is simple in construction, although including some occasional extreme harmonic progressions; and the general effect is that of a solemn dirge—if not appropriate to the occasion, in consonance with the feelings of the composer at the present unhappy condition of his country. The closing portion of the motet commences with a "cantilene," "Via Sion," for soprano solo; a few simple strains for which, lightly accompanied by the stringed instruments, are followed by the entry of the chorus, a change from the key of E minor to E major, with a brighter form of accompaniment, bringing the work to a close in a spirit of resignation and hope. The work was very favourably received.

The march—contributed by Dr. Hiller, as representative of Germany—is a spirited composition, with perhaps as much speciality of character as can be expected in so conventional and exhausted a form in days when original musical thought is not plentiful. It abounds in stirring climaxes, has two very melodious episodes, or trios, in different keys—A major and B flat, the march itself being in D—and is instrumented throughout with the practised skill of a master. Here, again, the work and its composer were much applauded.

The most elaborate and important of the new works was the last in order of performance—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "dramatic cantata," entitled "On Shore and Sea;" the words by Mr. Tom Taylor. The argument and text of this piece were given last week; and we have now only to speak of the music, in which Mr. Sullivan has displayed that power over form and detail and the special skill in command of orchestral effects that have long since gained him distinction among the composers of the day. The opening chorus, "The windless ply," is heralded by a graceful introduction, in which a pervading figure for the stringed instruments is happily suggestive of the undulations of the ocean. The sustained choral writing is well contrasted with the motion of the accompaniments. An air for Il Marinaio, "The wave at her bows"—closed by a choral prayer of sailors—is smoothly written, but has no special character. Far more effective are the following long accompanied recitative and the succeeding air (with chorus) for La Sposina; the introductory prelude to the recitative being a favourable example of Mr. Sullivan's grace of style and capital orchestral writing. The instrumental "moresque" is full of quaint character, and a good impression of a barbaric style is conveyed by the use of certain crude melodic progressions—a similar effect being produced in the "Chorus of Moslem Triumph," in which instruments of percussion are freely used. This movement is wrought up to a very dramatic climax. A boldly-written "Chorus of Christian Captives," and a graceful duet for the reunited lovers, La Sposina and Il Marinaio, lead to the final general chorus, in which the instrumental figure employed in the opening movement recurs, in combination with some massive choral writing, the whole developing into an imposing close. Much applause was bestowed on the cantata, especially at the close. This, like the other new works, was conducted by the composer. The soprano solos in M. Gounod's motet were sung by Madame Conneau; and the music of La Sposina and Marinaio, in Mr. Sullivan's cantata, by Madame L. Sherrington and Mr. Winn.

Monday's musical performances in the Albert Hall commenced with the overture to "Der Freischütz," and terminated with that of "Semiramide," followed by the National Anthem; these portions of the programme conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera Signor Mario made his second appearance this season, on Saturday, in one of his most effective dramatic parts—that of Fernando in "La Favorita"—his acting in the great scene in the third act having again displayed those high histrionic powers which have developed while the voice has declined. On this occasion, however, Signor Mario sang with some degree of recovered freshness, especially in the earlier portions of the opera. Madame Pauline Lucca having been suffering from sore throat, the part of Leonora was undertaken at very short notice by Mlle. Scalchi, who sang the music with great effect—the dramatic requirements of the character being somewhat beyond her scope. The beautiful voice and refined style of this lady were displayed to advantage in several instances, particularly in her aria "O mio Fernando" and in the duets with her lover and that with the King. Other features of the cast were as recently noticed.

On Monday Signori Naudin and Graziani made their reappearance, the former as Alfredo, the latter as Giorgio Germont, in "La Traviata," both with the accustomed success. Other characters, including the Violetta of Mlle. Sessi, were as in the recent representation of the opera.

Since our last week's record of Her Majesty's Opera, Mr. Benthall has reappeared as Carlo in "Linda di Chamouni," and was again well received. We must, however, await some further and more important test of this gentleman's capabilities. Signor Nicolini's second appearance, which was to have been on Saturday, as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," has been deferred on account of his hoarseness—Signor Fancelli having efficiently replaced him on the occasion referred to; when Mlle. Titiens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini repeated their well-known excellent performances as Leonora and Azucena.

Mlle. Marie Marimon, whose high Continental renown leads to anticipations of her London success, was to have appeared on Tuesday, as Amina, in "La Sonnambula;" but, owing to the lady's indisposition, the event was postponed to Thursday, and the result must, therefore, be spoken of next week.

The first of this season's concerts in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place on Saturday afternoon, when nearly all the principal artistes of Mr. Gye's establishment (Madame Lucca and Mlle. Sessi absent from

indisposition) were heard in a long and varied selection, the performances conducted by Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Beviniani.

The second concert given by the Sacred Harmonic Society in the Royal Albert Hall took place on Wednesday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" was performed, conducted by Sir M. Costa, the solos by Madame L. Sherrington, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. L. Thomas. The oratorio is to be repeated on May 17.

The 133rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians took place last week, under conditions peculiarly appropriate and novel—the presidency of the most distinguished of living English musicians, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, whose recent knighthood is among the worthiest instances of Court recognition of artistic merit. The festival drew a numerous attendance, among the supporters of the chairman having been Sir J. Pakington, Sir Thomas Gladstone, and Mr. Arthur Helps, the guests having included Dr. Ferdinand Hiller. Some excellent vocal and instrumental performances took place during the evening, Miss Edith Wynne having been prominent in the former, and Madame Szarvady (pianoforte) and Mr. J. T. Carrodus (violin) in the latter. This admirable society—one of the most economical in its management of all existing institutions of the kind—has given a helping and a saving hand to vast numbers of the musical profession, their widows and orphans; and, prosperous as it may be said to be, there is ample room for further aid from those who cultivate philanthropy. The contributions announced at the recent festival amounted to nearly £500.

The usual supplemental concert given at the Crystal Palace for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, took place on Saturday, making the twenty-seventh of the fifteenth series. Two novelties were brought forward—a long "Dramatic Cantata" entitled "Fair Rosamond," composed by Mr. J. L. Roedel, and Richard Wagner's "Kaisermarsch," recently composed in honour of the new Emperor of Germany. Notwithstanding the length and pretentiousness of the first-named piece, slight comment will suffice to do justice to it. The text, by Mr. F. E. Weatherly, is written in somewhat elegant style and distributed between the characters of Queen Eleanor, Rosamond, Hugh of Eardisley, and Henry II., with choruses. The music consists of twelve numbers, in all of which are apparent a want of adequate power for composition on so extended a scale, and great inexperience in the management of orchestral combinations and details. There are no salient characteristics in the music calling for special comment beyond an alternation of dulness and triviality. The principal singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Helen D'Alton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Patey. Two songs, finely sung by Mr. Reeves, were much applauded; and, strange to say, one of the most trifling of the choral movements was encored. The choice of a work of such length and feebleness for a Crystal Palace concert was strangely at variance with the general high character of these performances. Wagner's march, although a laboured production, shows the hand of power, especially in the scoring for an orchestra largely augmented in some of its divisions. The old Lutheran chorale, "Ein feste burg ist unser Gott" is introduced incidentally, and surrounded with some clever accompanying details; but there is a general effect of strained effort and exaggeration of climax that leave little if any desire for a second hearing. The remainder of Saturday's selection consisted of the overture to "Oteron," Schubert's unfinished symphony in E minor, and vocal pieces by Madame Sinico and Signor Borella.

Mr. Henry Leslie's series of subscription concerts terminated, last week, with a performance of his oratorio, "Immanuel," by full band and chorus; the vocal solos by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maas, and Mr. L. Thomas. The work has been several times given—in London and at provincial festivals—and its merits commented on. It was again received with applause throughout, and the trio, "Come, we pray" (sung by three young choristers of Westminster Abbey), was encored. The fine singing of Mr. Leslie's choir was an important feature in the general effect.

Among recent miscellaneous concerts, that of Miss Agnes Zimmermann deserves special mention, on account of her excellent pianoforte playing, as displayed in pieces—concerted and solo—by Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Schumann. Of Miss Zimmermann's clever new sonata for piano and violoncello (introduced on the occasion), we must await another opportunity of speaking.

A report has reached London of the death of Thalberg, the renowned pianist.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Our record this week is confined chiefly to the progress of the French drama on the English stage.

The Lyceum has presented three pieces which may be gastronomically described as a light dinner succeeding a series of solid banquets:—"Mousseline Club," a duologue, would represent the "vol-au-vent," so light that it might be blown away; "Les Brébis de Panurge" the omelette soufflée; and "Les Petits Oiseaux" the pièce de résistance, more formidable in form, being in three acts, but literally as light and as easily digestible as the preceding dishes. These three pieces are all thoroughly and intensely French in construction, and are carried out with that neatness of execution and delicacy of treatment which renders it impossible, by a translation or an adaptation, to assimilate them to another language and other manners. To attempt to do so, is like endeavouring to grasp a butterfly, and at the same time avoiding to disturb its delicate organisation. Played with the inimitable grace of a Fargueil, the actress who represents in modern days the renowned Mdle. Mars, with a great portion of her quiet style; and illustrated by Mdle. Riel, the most charming ingénue of any time, these pieces are extremely delightful, and afford, by contrast with the more important ones produced lately, an agreeable variety.

The far-famed company of the Comédie Française made its first appearance in London, at the Opéra Comique, on Monday evening, in the "Tartuffe" and "Le Dépit Amoureux," so well known in English as "The Hypocrite" and "Lovers' Quarrels." Their reception was enthusiastic. M. Bressant as Tartuffe and Madame Provost-Ponsin as Dorine were especially well received, and the whole performance was one of those events which ought to be marked with a white stone. The absence of a band conducted to distinguish the night as a literary soirée, and gave an air of refinement to the affair, which was also rendered special by the entire absence of those long waits between the acts which generally have been a disagreeable feature in such representations.

The company at Charing Cross has played during the week a four-act piece, "Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier," with entire success.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece by Mr. Byron was produced on Monday, entitled "The Daisy Farm," in which both the author and Mr. Belmore performed. It forms a pleasing idyl, but not a strong drama.

The dialogue is more than usually good; but the fable is perhaps not entirely free from objection. The scene is laid in Derbyshire, and use is made of the cliffs overlooking the Bakewell-road, called the Lovers' Leap. Andrew Armstrong (Mr. George Belmore), the owner of Daisy Farm, has married the widow of a man supposed to have been drowned at sea, but who reappears at the end of the first act in the shape of "an unwelcome visitor." Armstrong gives him a large sum of money which he had recently drawn from the bankers, having heard rumours of their approaching failure. He then prepares to leave the farm, pretending a necessity to visit America, alone, and without his wife. Living with them is his step-son, Charles Burridge, a medical student (Mr. Charles Warner), who has got into difficulties; and, finding that the mysterious visitor has about him a large sum of money, and is in a state of ebriety, follows him to the Bakewell Cliffs, robs him, and throws him over. He is followed by Mr. Craven, a guest at the farm (Mr. Byron), who perceives a part of the transaction, and in the subsequent act charges him with the crime, and insists on his resigning the hand of Kate Cole (Miss Marie O'Berne), and departing for America. Her uncle, Simeon Cole (Mr. W. Blakeley), has lent Armstrong money to make improvements on the farm; and, knowing that he has withdrawn the balance from his bankers, applies for it to aid him in a certain speculation, when Armstrong is compelled to acknowledge that he has disposed of the sum. Things soon arrive at a crisis. The mysterious visitor, who has survived his fall over the cliff, comes back, and, being confronted with Bridget Armstrong, is detected as an impostor. After making confession to Mr. Craven, who proves to have been some time his captain, the impudent tramp is glad to make his escape. The situations are well wrought up, and the sorrows of Andrew and his wife, when their separation appears needful, are calculated to excite much sympathy. The most distinctly marked character is perhaps that of Mr. Simeon Cole, a selfish, retired innkeeper, who lends money on advantage, and is capriciously represented by Mr. Blakeley. Miss Hughes, too, as Bridget Armstrong, made her mark. In the outline we have given, many incidents which fill up the action and conduce to the integrity of the picture have necessarily been omitted. On the whole, this is one of Mr. Byron's best productions.

THE MAGAZINES.

The readers of the *Cornhill* will welcome back to its pages the lively writer whose sketches of the men and things of the Second Empire have so frequently entertained them. In their interests it might almost be wished that the Empire should be restored, for it is doubtful whether the pungent satirist will be able to take so kindly to any other form of government. In "L'Ambulance Tricouche," at least, his gaiety is more dashed with seriousness than has usually been the case, although M. le Curé Tricouche is a masterly portrait, and there is abundant fun, rather too much spiced with caricature, in the sketch of the Red Republican patriots whose crude ignorance is this time the principal object of his sarcasm. The concluding instalment of Mr. Field's reminiscences of Hawthorne is scarcely so interesting as the others. The novelist's affectionate fidelity to his unpopular friend President Pierce comes out greatly to his honour; and there is a quaint remark about England which may be worth pondering:—"The extent over which her dominions are spread leads her to fancy herself stronger than she really is; but she is not today a powerful empire; she is much like a squash [pumpkin] vine, which runs over a whole garden, but if you cut it at the root it is at once destroyed." The cosmography of Mars is the subject of a very agreeable paper by Mr. Proctor. "Hours in a Library" are this month devoted to that delightful confabulator as an essayist, and singular mixture of sagacity and credulity as a philosopher, Sir Thomas Browne, whose scientific position is thus estimated:—"He persuaded himself, and has succeeded in persuading some of his editors, that he was a genuine disciple of Bacon." Mr. P. B. Marston's sonnet, "Love's Music," is distinguished by his usual refinement of thought, diction, and versification.

The most interesting article in *Macmillan*, which is also the most interesting in the whole periodical literature of the month, is M. Gabriel Minod's "Souvenirs of the Campaign of the Loire." The writer was attached to an ambulance of the International Society, and thus enjoyed opportunities for becoming intimately acquainted with both belligerents. To this exceptional advantage, as well as to a constitutional candour most extraordinary in a Frenchman, may be described his discriminating estimate of the German troops. The rapine and wanton destruction laid to their charge are, he declares, only imputable to particular divisions from the least civilised districts—the Poseners, Pomeranians, Mecklenburgers, and Bavarians. The Saxons, Rhinelanders, Brandenburgers, Hanoverians, and Schleswig-Holsteiners distinguished themselves by courtesy and humanity, and it is impossible to speak too highly of their respect towards women, kindness to children, or patience under their own sufferings. These encomiums are, however, far more applicable to the privates than to the officers, a large proportion of whom were both brutal and thievish. M. Minod's impressions of his own countrymen are to be stated in a subsequent article. There are also a good account of Ingres; a thoughtful essay on "Darwinism and Religion;" and a somewhat paradoxical paper on "The Panic and its Lessons," by Mr. E. A. Freeman, who considers the present juncture a fitting opportunity for doing away with standing armies.

The *Dark Blue* has still too much of an amateur character, but improves. Mr. H. Kingsley's "Jackson of Paul's" is a University sketch in his best style. Mr. A. Lang's "Three Poets of French Bohemia" is graced by some charming lyrical translations. Mr. Calverley's "On the Beach" is a capital copy of humorous verse, and Mr. F. Arnold's version of Professor Jowett's "Plato" deserves attention.

Fraser has a number of able papers on subjects rather deficient in general interest. The most valuable is Mr. F. W. Newman's essay on Malthusianism, which is at once a vindication of the doctrines of Malthus in themselves, and a protest against some of the practical applications they have received, and to which it must be admitted that they seem naturally to conduct. "An Old Colonist" sketches very tersely and clearly the varying conditions of society in three Australian colonies—aristocratic Queensland, democratic Victoria, and Tasmania, with its primitive peasant proprietary. Some more specimens of the official reports of Chinese statesmen, with especial reference to intercourse with foreigners, are given in an additional essay on the subject. The accurate knowledge of the relations of the chief European Powers evinced by these is remarkable. The overthrow of France will evidently be thoroughly understood in China, and may be attended by very serious consequences. The present situation of France, and the poetry produced during the siege, form the subjects of two good articles. A third describes the condition of Paris during the wars of the League, and points out the singular analogy to the present condition of affairs.

The Communal insurrection is also the subject of the most remarkable contribution to the *Fortnightly*. With all Mr. F. Harrison's ability, however, he fails in making the purpose of this movement entirely clear to us. It would seem that France is to be divided into a number of independent or quasi-independent districts; but what sort of a federal pact, if any, is to unite these, or how concerted action is to be organised with respect to foreign relations and domestic tariffs, remains as obscure as ever. Neither does it appear whether the adjacent rural districts are to be annexed to the large towns. The impracticability of such an arrangement is fortunately as obvious as its injustice; while, on the other hand, it is hard to believe that the Communal municipalities could long exist isolated amid a hostile rural population. Mr. Stuart Mill's review of Maine's "Village Communities" is chiefly remarkable for the expression of his views respecting the Indian land settlements. A kindred question is treated in Mr. Roundell's essay on Irish agrarianism. Viscount Amberley contributes some rather Utopian suggestions for the discouragement of war; and Mr. Probyn comments approvingly on the general desertion of the Pope's claims to temporal sovereignty on the part of the Catholic Powers.

The *Contemporary Review* is rich in thoughtful papers. Dean Stanley's argument for the present relations of Church and State, mainly on the ground that there is no more spirituality in disestablished than in established religious bodies, will command most attention. Two papers are also devoted to Mr. Darwin. The Duke of Argyll merely discusses a minor point which has incidentally arisen; but Sir A. Grant brings his metaphysical training to bear on Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of the moral sentiments, which he condemns. Mr. MacColl's vindication of Ritualism is vigorous in style but trite in substance. Mr. Capes endeavours to show that "the yoke of the Articles and Prayer-Book" is heavier in appearance than in reality. The history of the Bavarian Church crisis is brought down to the excommunication of Dr. Dollinger.

Mr. Macdonald's and Mrs. Craik's novels continue to form the leading features of *Saint Pauls*, which has also an agreeable article on Nathaniel Hawthorne, and a lively sketch of the physiognomy of Paris on Easter Sunday, by Mrs. Cashel Hecy.

The most notable paper in *Blackwood* is "The Battle of Derking," a clever flight of fancy, between fun and earnest, describing, by anticipation, the complete overthrow of the British Volunteers by the German Army towards the close of the present century. Every defect of organisation or discipline that could bring a citizen army to destruction is presented in the strongest light, and the writer has certainly adopted the most effectual means for impressing them vividly upon the imagination. "Fair to See" has greatly improved, and is exceedingly spirited this month. "Prolixity" contains some very sound remarks on the fault which posterity will assuredly regard as the one especially besetting our modern literature. "The Scotch Education Bill" presents some forcible objections to this measure, but offers no hint as to the feeling of the Scotch members, who are usually supposed to be able to prevent the passing of any bill obnoxious to the majority of their constituents.

Tinsley—unusually good this month—is especially distinguished by an anonymous tale entitled "Painted from Life," a pathetic narrative of estranged affection, justifying its title by its perfect fidelity to nature, and characterised by remarkable finish and elegance of style. "Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century" are full of interest. There is also an able notice of Mr. W. B. Scott's remarkable but little-known poetry, and a pleasant sketch of the old Greek traveller and physician, Ctesias, whose wondrous tales about India formed the groundwork of so many mediæval legends.

Besides Mrs. Edwards's "Ought We to Visit Her?" *Temple Bar* contains several vigorous brief stories, more or less melodramatic in character, with the exception of one translated from the French of MM. Erckmann and Chatrian. A "psychological analysis" of Robespierre is too rhetorical for psychology. *Belgravia* and the *Gentleman's Magazine* maintain their usual character. Among many entertaining contributions to the latter, the most generally interesting is, perhaps, Mr. R. H. Horne's sketch of a humorous little farce, hitherto unpublished, written by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Mark Lemon as an afterpiece to Lord Lytton's "Not so Bad as we Seem." "Coaching," "Cavalry," and "Chinese Society in Victoria" are very pleasant papers.

Besides the continuation of "The Sylvestres" and other excellent contributions, *Good Words* claims attention by a poem from the pen of no less a contributor than the Premier, dated 1836. The subject is the death of a child on the day of its birth and baptism. The poet's reflections, not being strained, are almost inevitably trite; but the diction is refined and the verse musical. An article on Mr. Gladstone's rival, illustrated by piquant sketches of "Vivian Grey" and "Lothair," is the chief attraction of *London Society*. We have also to acknowledge the *Monthly Packet*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *Once a Week*, *Chambers's Journal*, the *Leisure Hour*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

The *Quarterly Review* contains a number of very interesting articles, a large proportion of which belong to that pleasant scholarly class of essay for which the review is famous. None, perhaps, will attract more general attention than the analysis of the evidence from handwriting by which the authorship of Junius seems at length to be irrevocably fixed upon Sir Philip Francis. The notice of Mr. Christie's life of the first Earl of Shaftesbury is another specimen of the same class; while subjects of more immediate importance are handled in "The Usages of War" and "The Church and Nonconformity." An article on the abuses of the Civil List pensions will attract much attention.

The *British Quarterly* has several excellent essays, among which those on Bishop Berkeley, University Tests, and the fall of the Second Empire appear most noteworthy.

News is said to have been received in Bombay from Zanzibar that Dr. Livingstone is alive and well, but destitute.

The London Stereoscopic Company has published an excellent likeness of the Emperor Napoleon, and a carte-de-visite, containing portraits of the Emperor and his son, from photographs recently taken at Chislehurst.

On Monday evening Mr. W. F. Barlow, manager of some nurseries at St. Neot's, missed his wife and four children, and, after a search of two hours, they were found in a fish-pond dead. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Found drowned."

The Count of Flanders, the president of the Belgian Commission for the International Exhibition, in order to complete the choice representation of Belgian art, brought over five pictures by the Brothers Stevens, paintings which will be especially appreciated in England.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WICKENS.

The learned gentleman who has lately taken his seat on the Vice-Chancellor's bench, made vacant by the resignation of Sir John Stuart, is Mr. John Wickens. He is the second son of the late Mr. James Stephens Wickens, of London, by Ann Goodenough, daughter of Mr. John Hayter, of Winterborne Stoke, Wiltshire, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter, Bart. He was born in the year 1815, and was educated at Eton, and at Baliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1833, and took his bachelor's

degree, obtaining a first class in classical honours in Michaelmas Term, 1836. He proceeded to M.A. in due course, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1840. In 1868 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, in succession to Sir William Milbourne James, on the elevation of the latter to a Vice-Chancellorship. Mr. Wickens married, in 1845, Harriet Frances, daughter of Mr. William Davey, of Cowley House, Gloucestershire.

Our portrait of Vice-Chancellor Wickens is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

The Council of the National Rifle Association have decided upon the rules and regulations for their twelfth annual prize meeting, which is fixed to take place at Wimbledon, and to begin on Monday, July 10.

In consequence of the substitution of the Snider breech-loading rifle for the muzzle-loading Enfield, the rules have had to be thoroughly revised to suit the new conditions of shooting. All the volunteer contests will be shot for with three-groove Snider rifles of bonâ-fide Government pattern.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: ADVANCED BATTERY AT THE PONT DE NEUILLY.

bearing the viewer's mark, and nothing but the Government ammunition is to be used. There is to be no wiping or cleaning. Any position will be allowed except at the 200 yards, at which the volunteers will, as heretofore, have to stand.

The prize list is even more attractive than in former years. A new "category" has been added to the first stage of the Queen's prize, by which an additional hundred men will come in for a prize of £2 each. The Alexandra prizes have also been augmented. The prize given by the late Rajah of Kolapore, value £100, is to be competed for by teams from India and the colonies shooting against a similar team from the mother country. The National Rifle Association will, in addition, give £100 in money to the team that beats the British. The number of men required is not stated; but the contest will be with Snider rifles, seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The entrance-fees for the Queen's and the St. George's contests are the same as last year, but must be made on or before May 29. The all-comers' entries may be made till June 3. These early dates have been fixed to enable the executive officers to squad the competitors on a new plan, by which every man will be able to have the number of his target and the time of firing

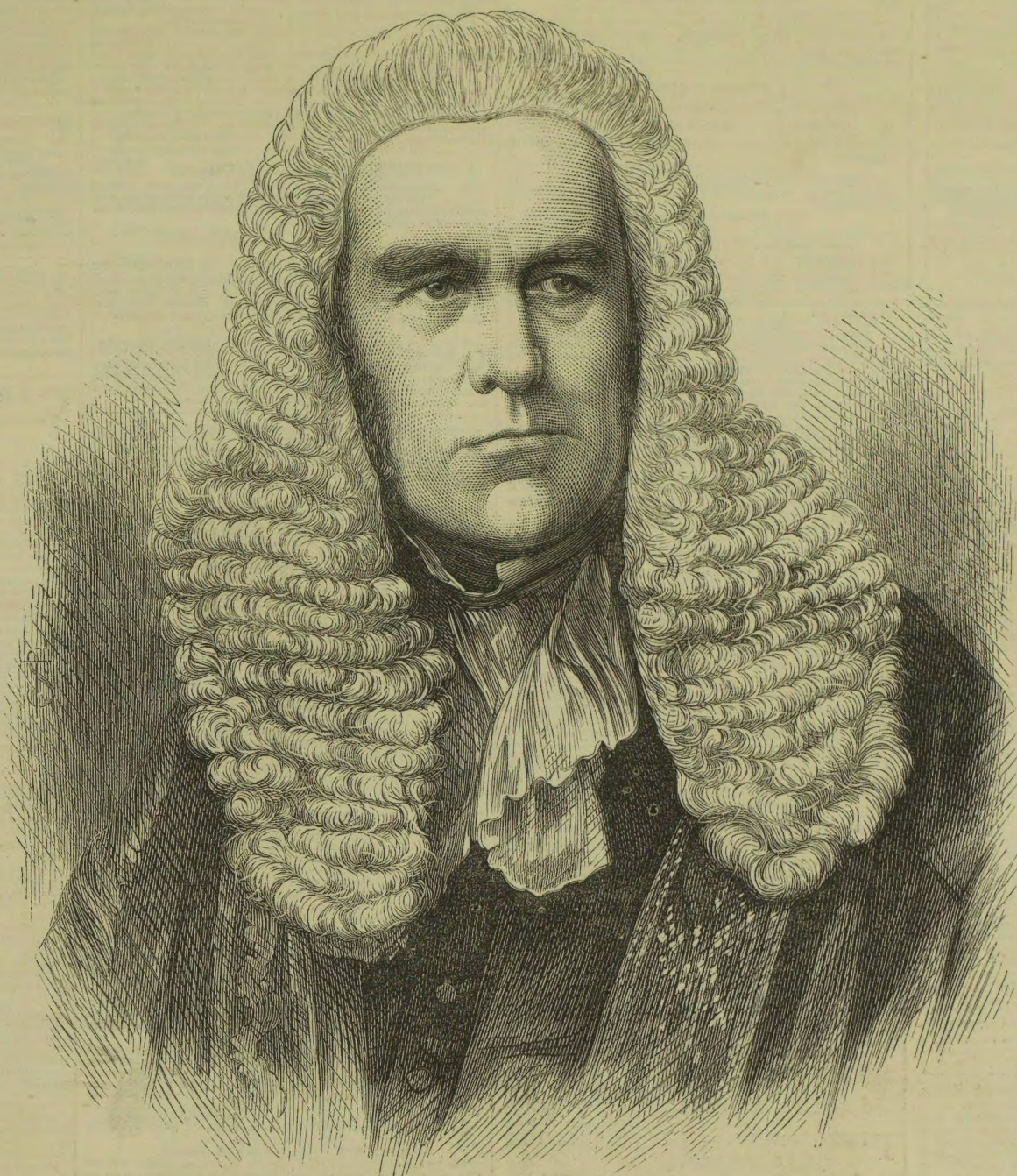
marked on his entrance ticket. There will be special, as distinguished from ordinary, breech-loading prizes to be competed for by all comers. The conditions are the same as those for last year's Duke of Cambridge, Martini, and Eley prizes. The second stage of the Queen's contest is to be shot for with Martini-Henry rifles, which the Government will lend for the occasion.

THE MATCH-BOX TRADE.

The late popular demonstration, on the Thames Embankment, and in New Palace-yard, Westminster, to persuade Mr. Lowe and the House of Commons not to put a tax on lucifer matches, was successful in its object. But, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer has withdrawn this article of his Budget, it is still worth while to observe the fact that thousands of poor people in London, and many more in Glasgow and other large cities, depend on the sale and manufacture of these useful little things for their daily bread. A person of middle age may remember the time when no such kindlers existed; when the

only means of getting a light for the fire or candle was by striking a piece of flint with a rasped-edged steel, catching a spark in a piece of tinder beneath, and touching the spark with a vile brimstone match—a tedious, uncertain, and disagreeable process. Now, you take one of Bryant and May's "Patent Safety's," which ignite only when rubbed on the chemical composition at the side of their own box, and with the lightest possible touch you get an unfailing blaze, whether the atmosphere be moist or dry, the match not emitting the faintest smell of any kind, and its action scarcely making an audible noise. This improvement may be thought by some political and social reformers a very small matter. We do not think so; it has probably contributed much more to the comfort of mankind than the wonderful invention of the electric telegraph, though not, perhaps, so much as the railway. The world could do very well, all nations being alike, without breech-loading rifles; but what a loss to the whole civilised community would be the suppression of the home-cheering housewife's or housemaid's friction-match! Travellers and emigrants who have been forced to try the simple method of fire-raising which savages

adopt, by rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, tells us that it is extremely difficult for the most practised hands to repeat this trick in our damp English climate. Some of the ancients made it a rule of municipal government, or even a precept of religion, to keep lamps and fires perpetually burning in public places, that every citizen might freely kindle his torch. Others cherished a fable of the original gift of fire to our race by a superhuman benefactor, who stole it from the sun in heaven. But, leaving this comment on the precious utility of all instruments for the purpose of ignition (most capable, indeed, like other good things, of being abused for mischief by the wicked or careless), let us remark the industrial aspect of their manufacture. The recent debates in Parliament have made newspaper readers better acquainted with this subject. The official statistics show that 560,000,000 boxes of common wooden lucifer-matches, and nearly 50,000,000 boxes of wax-taper lights, fusees, and cigar-lights are made in Great Britain in a year. Women and children are mostly employed both in their manufacture and in their sale. As for the sellers of cigar-lights in the streets, they are usually persons who could not well do anything else for a livelihood. The occupation of dipping the ends of the matches in some phosphoric compound liquid is stated to be very unhealthy; but this can well be done by machinery, as it is done in the great factories, we believe, without injuring the workpeople's health. Other parts of this manufacture are quite free from objection, and no detail of the work is more suitable for little boys and girls than the making of the boxes, upon which Mr. Lowe was about to stick a halfpenny



VICE-CHANCELLOR WICKENS.

stamp. Our Illustration, from a sketch taken by our Artist, in the dwelling of a humble family at Bow, represents children busied in this useful task, which they are commonly able to begin at less than five years of age. Thin wood-shavings, cut to the proper size, and creased at proper intervals by a simple machine, are brought to be folded by the little hands of these babes into the shape of each part of the match-box; the inner part, an oblong receptacle, with bottom and four sides, but open at the top; and the outer part, an oblong case open at the two ends, into which the other is to be slipped. Each part is made strong, compact, and neat by pasting around the chips, when folded, a strip of paper, generally coloured, and often bearing a label or printed inscription. The bottom or side of the outer case has a piece of sand-paper, or chemically prepared paper, pasted upon it, for friction with the match to be lighted. The boxmakers have to find their own paste, and twine for tying up the bundles of finished boxes; the cut and bent chips of wood, the papers and sand-paper, are supplied to them by the manufacturer of the matches. They are paid at the rate of twopence-halfpenny the gross, or twelve dozen, for the boxes they make. Three or four children work together in making a single box, and complete a large number in the day. The only thing painful in their toil is that the sand-paper is apt to make the soft skin of their little fingers sore. It is stated by "A Match-making Firm," in a published letter, that the current wholesale price of the best matches is 2s. 6d. per gross, or 2½d. per dozen boxes. The retail seller must, therefore, get a very good profit indeed.



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DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany." "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

DR. BANKS, HON. F.R.C.S., K.R.C.P., Physician to the College of Physicians, University of Dublin. "I have in the course of my practice extensively employed Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil. I consider it the best of all the specimens of oil which have ever come under my notice."

EDWIN CANTON, ESQ., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Charing-cross Hospital. "I find Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the